FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHES DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SEYCHELLES

AU161848 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] The governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and of the Republic of the Seychelles, proceeding from their desire to develop relations between the two countries, have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

ZERI I POPULLIT CRITICIZES WARSAW PACT MEETING

AU161015 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 16 May 80

["Warsaw Treaty--Instrument of Social-Imperialist Domination Over the People"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 16 (ATA)--In a commentary exposing the aims of the meeting of the Consultative Political Committee of the Warsaw Treaty the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes today that the Warsaw Treaty has long since been transformed into an aggressive pact in the hands of the Soviet revisionist clique for the implementation of its big state chauvinist policy, for the suppression of the freedom of the peoples and the enslavement of the very countries participating in this treaty. Its aims are the aims of the Soviet imperialist foreign policy of the domination over and subjugation of other peoples, the economic and military penetration in foreign countries, the extension of the zones of influences.

After pointing out that the latest meeting in Warsaw aimed at arming still more the aggressive troops of the alliance; at preparing the new plans of interference and at intensifying the enslavement of the vassal countries on the part of Moscow; the newspaper stresses: Historic reality, the occupation of Czechoslovakia by the armies of the Warsaw Treaty, as well as the latest fascist aggression against Afghanistan have long since torn off the masks of the revisionist deceptions about the "defence" of the Warsaw Treaty. Both NATO and the Warsaw Treaty are instruments in the service of the expansionist policy of American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism. They constitute the main shields of the capitalist-revisionist system in the world today, as well as the main pillars of the imperialist-social-imperialist domination over the peoples. They are the greatest striking armed force against the revolution and socialism, the freedom and independence of the peoples.

The newspaper writes further on that by making use of the Warsaw Treaty and CEMA, the Soviet social-imperialists have transformed the countries of Eastern Europe into goubernas [dominions] of the Moscow empire, which are gradually losing their national independence and sovereignty. Alongside the open occupation of Czechoslovakia, they have strengthened the tacit occupation of the other vassal countries. At present, about half a million of Soviet soldiers, armed with the most up-to-date weapons and who have all the features of an occupation army, are stationed there.

The armed forces of these countries have been turned into appendages of the armed forces of the Soviet Union. The anti-Marxist and fascist character of the armies of the Warsaw Treaty is also seen in the fact that these armies have directed the weapons and have suppressed and quelled in blood not only the peoples of other countries such as in Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan, but have also suppressed with fire and sword the revolts of their peoples.

Thus, for instance, the Polish revisionist clique has not hesitated to let the tanks in the streets of the northern cities of Poland to suppress with fire the revolts of the Polish working people, who were in defence of their rights. The army and tanks of the new tsars of the Kremlin have been sent several times to stamp out the revolts and demonstrations of the working people in Georgia, Ukraine, in the Baltic republics and in other regions of the country.

Further on the newspaper writes that under the label of the preservation of "equilibirum" between them and their military blocs, the two superpowers are working out new war plans to militarily interfere in defence of their own hegemonic interests, as it occurred in Iran and Afghanistan of late. They threaten the freedom and independence of all the peoples of the world. Therefore, the peoples condemn and hate these armies in the same way as they condemn and hate the superpowers and their tools, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty.

By coming out from the Warsaw Treaty, the newspaper ZERI I SOCIALIST [as received] underlines, Albania made a great revolutionary contribution to the denunciation to its anti-Marxist and fascist character, as an aggressive instrument in the service of the big state chauvinist policy of the Moscow revisionist clique. With this correct revolutionary act, The Albanian people strengthened still more not only their national defence and independence, but showed to the world that they do not recognise the spheres of influence of the great imperialist and revisionist powers, do not admit to take part in any coalition of aggressors.

Actually, the newspaper writes in conclusion, the uncompromising struggle through to the end against the two superpowers and their aggressive blocs is an historic duty for all peoples to whom the freedom and independence, the cause of the revolution and socialism, peace and genuine national security, are sacred. The most reactionary and regressive forces in the world, alone, support the schemes of war of the superpowers and their allies. The revisionist and warmongering clique of Beijing, which for its hegemonic aims, incites the war hysteria among the superpowers and has long ago joined these regressive forces. It unreservedly supports the further arming of U.S. imperialism and its tools, the strengthening and the increase of NATO's ranks with new members.

BRIEFS

PEOPLE'S POLICE ANNIVERSARY--A solemn meeting was held today at the Ministry of the Interior Officers' Club on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Police. The meeting was attended by veterans and cadres from the force, members of voluntary co-operation units, servicemen and others. The meeting was also attended by Minister of the Interior Fecor Shehu; Aranit Cela, chairman of the Supreme Court of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Rrapo Mino, general prosecutor of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and others. The meeting was opened by Bato Karafili, the main speech on the occasion was delivered by Deputy Minister of the Interior Agron Tafa. Deputy Minister of the Interior Xhule Ciraku read out the greetings addressed by Minister of the Interior Fecor Shehu to the personnel of the People's Police. A message was sent to the AWP Central Committee. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 May 80 AU]

BTA CONTRASTS WARSAW PACT, NATO ACTIONS, PROPOSALS

AU161606 Sofia BTA in English 1505 GMT 16 May 80

["Parallel Sessions, Opposite Policies"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 16 (BTA news analyst Dimitur Shishmanov)--Sessions of the Warsaw Treaty and the North Atlantic Pact sat in Warsaw and in Brussels almost simultaneously on the same international problems. This provides an excellent opportunity to compare the policies and positions of the two military-political alliances on the most important issues and events of our time.

The Warsaw Treaty came out with new initiatives. The principal of them is the proposal to convene a world summit conference for doing away with the hotbeds of international tension and for preventing a war. All the other decisions for new or for confirming previous initiatives and proposals of the Warsaw Treaty have the same goal: the preservation of peace through discontinuing the arms race and attaining agreements on general and nuclear disarmament, the establishment of military equilibrium at an ever lower level, preparations for an effective meeting in Madrid and for summoning a conference on detente and disarmament in Europe, overcoming the division into blocs by the simultaneous disbanding of the Warsaw Treaty and the North Atlantic Pact, through doing away at first with their military organizations and the non-proliferation of their activity in fresh areas.

The decisions taken at the Atlantic session in Brussels run in an opposite direction. The approval of new programmes for stepping up military preparations and armament, for the establishment of military superiority by NATO, form the basis of the decisions in Brussels. The latest of them are the intensification of the military presence and activity of NATO in areas which are important for international sea communications and open preparations for military intervention by the USA with NATO's assistance in the Persian Gulf area. These decisions are a gross infringment of the UN Charter, of the Final Act of Helsinki and international law. They also violate the North Atlantic Treaty whose zone of military activity is now being expanded outside the areas envisaged in the text of the treaty.

The allies in NATO are trying to justify their decisions for stepping up the military preparations and armaments with the assistance given by the Soviet Union to Afghanistan against foreign intervention in that country. The decisions taken in Brussels had, however, been planned many months and even years before the events in Afghanistan, including the decision to deploy new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

On the situation created about Afghanistan, the Warsaw Treaty also came out with a constructive proposal in support of the initiative of the Afghan Government: political settlement through guaranteeing the full discontinuation of foreign intervention against the government and people of Afghanistan which will make Soviet assistance unnecessary and will allow the withdrawal of the Soviet troops.

The acceptance of the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty would lead to the resumption and further deepening and development of the process of detente, which was interrupted and held back by the new actions of the aggressive policy of the USA and NATO.

The implementation of the NATO decisions would lead to a further dangerous deterioration of the international situation, to a return to the cold war and to the involvement of Western Europe in American adventures dangerous to world peace. This danger cannot but be seen by the West European allies in the North Atlantic Pact.

This explains their restraint so far to apply by deeds their solidarity, proclaimed in declarations, with the policy of the USA on certain questions which were discussed in Brussels as well. They did not summon enough strength to oppose this policy which is dangerous to peace. They passed over in silence their previous stand on the Middle East problem about the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The parallel sessions of the two military-political alliances are a good occasion to see who is in favour of and who is against peace and detente and in which of these alliances the main power imposes its will on the others.

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR PEACE CONFERENCE ISSUES APPEAL

AU161933 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] In connection with the World Peace Parliament of Peoples to be held in Sofia, the national preparatory committee adopted an appeal to all peace-loving forces throughout the world. The parliament is scheduled to take place from 23-27 September 1980 in Sofia.

The appeal reads as follows:

Now, at the beginning of the eighth decade of the 20th century, the world peace movement meets with profound concern and justified alarm the attempts by imperialism and reaction to revive the spirit of operating from a position of strength and returning the world to the times of cold war.

In this atmosphere which is dangerous for the fate of mankind, the World Peace Parliament of Peoples is called upon to mobilize and rally political and social forces that are struggling for the defense and the intensification of detente, for peace and security in the world, and cherish friendship and cooperation among the peoples.

On behalf of all Bulgarian people the national preparatory committee appeals to all peace-loving forces, regardless of their political, philosophical and religious views, to intensify their action to prevent the danger of a thermonuclear disaster, to reduce the level of (?confrontation) in the world, to restrict and stop the arms race and achieve a full and universal disarmament.

We appeal to the peace movement on all continents to send us your representatives to the great forum of peace to be held in our ancient capital Sofia. May the voice of common sense and good will resound even more strongly in our capital, may the voice of all people who say "yes" to friendship and cooperation among the peoples, and who are ready to not spare any efforts in stopping rearmament, be heard.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES SOVIET COOPERATION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

AU160835 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] A short while ago, Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet side of the Bulgarian-Soviet intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of this commission, and Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, attended the talks.

Economic Protocol Signed

AU161441 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 16 (BTA)--Mr Kiril Zarev, deputy-chairman of the Bulgarian Ministerial Council, and Mr Konstantin Katushev, deputy-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, here today signed a protocol on the work of the 23rd session of the Bulgaro-Soviet intergovernmental commission on economic, scientific and technological cooperation.

The commission approved decisions connected with the coordination of the state plans for economic and social development of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union for the 1981-1985 period, as well as with the further raising of the efficiency of scientific and technological cooperation. Problems connected with the fulfillment of mutual obligations on the delivery of goods in 1980, the construction of the most important projects earmarked for commissioning in Bulgaria with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union and the supplies of gas by the USSR to Bulgaria were also looked into.

Protocols for 14 branch programmes for specialization and cooperation in production up to 1990 were signed. Seven of them are in the field of mechanical engineering, two in electronics and electrical engineering, three in the chemical industry and one in transport and the cellulose-paper industry each. The programmes refer to the manufacture of new machines, equipment and products and the application of advanced technologies and standards for the mutually delivered production.

Protocols were also signed on the deliveries between Bulgaria and the USSR in the 1981-1985 period of medicines, medical equipment, for specialization in the production and the exchange of individual types of paper.

Report on Protocol Signing

AU161947 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 May 80

[Todor Todorov report]

[Excerpts] The 23d session of the Soviet-Bulgarian intergovernmental committee on economic and scientific-technical cooperation ended in Sofia today. The final session of the committee was attended by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Politburo candidate member of the BCP Central Committee, as well as by Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

After the signing of the protocol, I addressed Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the committee:

[Begin Zarev recording] A characteristic trait of the implementation of the general scheme is the work accomplished by ministries and economic organizations which have now signed a number of agreements, in the fields of the machine building industry, electronics, chemical industry, paper industry and other branches. The important feature of this session is that it proceeded in a spirit of fraternal understanding, in a creative and businesslike spirit. This characteristic feature is constant in our relations. Particular attention must be paid in the future by our economic organs to the problems of introduction of technical innovations as the main, decisive prerequisite for increasing social labor productivity and for increasing the effectiveness of our production. [end recording]

We asked also the leader of the Soviet delegation, Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to characterize the importance of the work accomplished during these three days.

[Begin Katushev recording, in Russian fading into Bulgarian translation] Actually a practical step forward has been made in accomplishing the great task carried out by the economic ministries of the two countries in implementing the ideas of Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov as regards the development of specialization and production sharing. The tasks we set for ourselves in signing these documents must be promptly implemented on a high technical level. We must produce the most excellent and modern good, which should be able to compete on all the worlds markets. [end recording]

ZHIVKOV GREETS NEW SFRY PRESIDENT MIJATOVIC ON APPOINTMENT

AU190813 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 May 80 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, has sent a message to Cvijetin Mijatovic, chairman of the SFRY Presidency, which expresses sincere greetings on his election to this post and wishes for fruitful work in the further construction of socialism in the SFRY.

The message expresses the conviction that the friendship, cooperation and mutual understanding between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia will expand and develop for the benefit of the Bulgaria and Yugoslav peoples and the interest of peace and socialism in the Balkans and the world.

BOZHINOV MEETS WITH NETHERLAND'S PRIME MINISTER

AU162027 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Comrade Todor Bozhinov, who has been visiting the Netherlands for a few days was received by Netherlands Prime Minister Andreas van Agt. They discussed questions concerning the two countries. Comrade Todor Bozhinov also met Netherlands Finance Minister (Van der Pais) and Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (Breks). They discussed questions of mutual interest. The talks, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, were attended by Luchezar Avramov, Bulgarian ambassador to the Netherlands. Comrade Bozhinov then visited the [name indistinct] heavy industry and shipping corporation, the Philipps brothers firm and the Sotork machine building corporation in Amsterdam.

KUBADINSKI RECEIVES ROMANIAN SDUF OFFICIAL

AU190812 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 May 80 p 2

[Text] Pencho Kubakinski, chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, on 15 May received Tamara Dobrin, executive-chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

They discussed in a friendly talk the expansion of cooperation between the two fraternal fronts.

Petre Duminica, Romanian ambassador to Bulgaria, attended the meeting.

Cultural Protocol Signed

AU161923 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the State Committee on Culture, received Tamara Dobrin, vice-chairman of the Romanian National Council of Socialist Culture and Education and RCP Central Committee member, who is visiting our country on the occasion of the fifth regular session of the Bulgarian-Romanian joint committee on cultural cooperation.

They held talks on the trends of expanding cultural cooperation between the two countries. A protocol was signed a little later, at the committee of culture headquarters on the work of the fifth session of the Bulgarian-Romanian joint intergovernmental committee on cultural cooperation.

MONGOLIAN DEPUTY MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

AU162022 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Comrade Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, received the visiting Jambalyn Balnar, Mongolian deputy minister of foreign affairs, who presented him with a personal message from Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, for Comrade Todor Zhivkov. The discussion of questions concerning the two countries held between Petur Mladenov and Jambalyn Balnar, proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

HIGHER EDUCATION COUNCIL ELECTS OFFICIALS

AU161345 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 May 80 p 2

[Excerpt] BTA--At its first session the Higher Education Council elected a bureau of 25 people. Prof Aleksandur Fol, minister of national education, was elected chairman; Panka Babukova, first deputy minister of national education was elected first deputy chairman; Prof Mikhayl Savov, deputy minister of national education, was elected deputy chairman; and Yordan Yordanov, chief secretary of the Ministry of National Education, was elected secretary.

BRIEFS

FLOODS IN PROVADIYA--After heavy rainfalls, the Provadiya River flooded yesterday. Public buildings, 1,300 houses, industrial enterprises and agricultural projects were affected by the floods. The post office and a number of buildings suffered damage. Communications were interrupted and so was traffic on the Sofia-Varna railroad line. Electric power supply and water supplies were stopped. Military personnel in boats rescued people from the flood and evacuated them. Special emergency groups were sent to the town of Provadiya where they immediately began repair work in the electric power and water supply systems and traffic on the Sofia-Varna railroad line was resumed today. Work in the enterprises has started again. Water is being removed from the lower levels of dwellings with the help of water pumps. According to Kiril Nyagolov, chairman of the Municipal People's Council Executive Committee, there have been no casualties. However, considerable material damage has been caused. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 May 80 p 7 AU]

SPACE GEODESY--Sofia, May 10 (BTA)--The trials of the optical laser light-reflecting system mounted on the technological prototype of the Bulgaria-1300 satellite ended successfully. Created by a team of the higher geodesy central lab with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences under Dr Nikola Georgiev, the system is to help with the important task of specifying the coordinations of the terrestial observatories equipped with laser devices. The system is a tetralateral pyramid with 84 reflecting prisms which must return the signals sent by the terrestial laser stations. The interest in the forthcoming experiment is great and all the 35 member-countries of the COSPAR [International Committee for Space Research] will participate in it. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 10 May 80 AU]

ITALIAN PRESS REPORTS OF TROOPS IN AFGHANISTAN DENIED

LD161812 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 May 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Soldiers in old times used to say: It has been rumored in the colonel's stable that they will discharge us from military service 6 months early. They knew equally well that this reference to a stable was, in soldiers' slang, a symbol for a place where rumors just fly around and that they would not be discharged from the army after all.

From the Italian propaganda stable we have learned that 5,000 Czechslovak soldiers have allegedly arrived in Afghanistan. The truth is that the newspapers IL POPOLO, CORRIERE DELLA SERA, IL TEMPO and LA STAMPA do not have correspondents in Afghanistan because they had to leave the country as a result of their lies and slanders. They have therefore no other option but to invent stories. But even if Italian journalists were to arrive in Afghanistan now, they would not be able to prove the presence of our soldiers in the country because of the simple reason that there is not even a single Czechoslovak soldier in Afghanistan. Our military attache is not deployed there, either.

One could, of course, write in complete variance with this fact, and the above-mentioned newspapers have had rich experiences in this respect, including the involvement of Czechoslovaia. Let us recall that at one time it was terrorists--allegedly trained somewhere in the Ore mountains--who were to be sent afterward to cloud up the blue Italian skies through the bloody glare of murders and violence. Another time it was Aldo Moro being struck down by a submacine gun of Czechoslovak make, and so on.

All this has a common denominator as well as a common fact. And, as in the case of crude fabrications in the past, the newest example--5,000 Czechoslovak soldiers in Afghanistan--will also die a silent death.

Those who remember the propaganda of the colonel's stable also know one more thing: reports of such origin used to be called latrine news.

CHNOUPEK CONCLUDES VIENNA ANNIVERSARY VISIT AFTER TALKS

Meeting With Vrhovec, Pahr

LD161956 Prague CTK in English 1733 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Vienna (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met here today with Yugoslav counterpart Josip Vrhovec.

Bohuslav Chnoupek informed the foreign minister on the results of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee Session. The two officials exchanged views on the international issues, and expressed satisfaction over the present pace of bilateral cooperation in political, economic, cultural and scientific spheres.

The Czechoslovak official met also with Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr. They stressed that the most important task of today is to eliminate all hotbeds of potential conflicts and to continue the process of detente. They said they regard the development of bilateral relations as positive, which contributes to a peaceful climate in Europe and good relations with countries with different social systems.

Departure From Vienna

LD171836 Prague CTK in English 1720 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Vienna (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek left Vienna today after attending the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Austrian State Treaty here.

WARSAW PACT PROPOSALS CONTRASTED WITH NATO DECISIONS

Kostka Commentary

LD162358 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Here is a commentary on the results of the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee by Editor Antonin Kostka:

It has already become a tradition for every such meeting to come up with fundamental initiatives for the advancement of international detente, for world peace and for the solution of current burning issues. The meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in July 1966 is, for instance, linked forever with the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, of which the Final Act became the basis of peace in Europe. The same applies to the idea of the current Vienna talks on the reduction in the number of troops and arms in central Europe and to the majority of the disarmament initiatives embodied in the conclusions of the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, which also emerged from the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

The current session fully adhered to these traditions. World peace has been given, in the documents that were adopted in Warsaw, a unique opportunity. The experience, proven on more than one occasion during the 25 years of the existence of the Warsaw Pact, has again been confirmed that it is an alliance which cannot be compared with anything in history to date, or with an existing military (?alliances). In its aims, its activity and the way it realizes its policy and intentions, the Warsaw Pact differs diametrically from them. Only in this way can one place the Warsaw meeting and the meeting which preceded it in Brussels--where, in contrast, representatives of the North Atlantic pact concerned themselves with measures of an exclusively military character--into understandable proportions.

The declaration from the session of the Warsaw Pact's highest body forces into the background all questions that are not connected with efforts for peace and disarmament. Its central part is formed by a very extensive and comprehensively unified proposal of various measures and initiatives, the realization of which would ensure lasting peace in the world. For instance, the proposed freezing of the current level of armament in Europe would undoubtedly calm the international situation and create a basis for successfully holding an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament.

Likewise, the declaration does not reject a single further opportunity to deepen the process of detente, strengthen confidence among nations, increase disarmament efforts and strengthen peace. This is why, in addition to proposals on the prohibition and liquidation of nuclear, chemical and other weapons of mass destruction, the declaration emphasizes the need to maintain and consistently fulfill the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference and the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

This is why it also advocates the conclusion of a worldwide treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations; on the reduction of military budgets, primarily those of the great powers; and on restrictions on military presence and activities in international waters, the seas and oceans.

Of special significance is another document--a statement--from the Warsaw session, which proposes a meeting of world heads of states with the sole aim of eliminating hotbeds of tension and preventing war. It is necessary to resolve the current tense situation and this is apparently possible only at summit level.

To sum up, the results of the latest session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee are a unique contribution to the world peace. They are an unequivocal manifestation of the consistent peace policy of the socialist states, and bear witness to the deeply developed sense of responsibility of their representatives for the fate of the world. They are proposals which by their challenging nature, far-reaching effect and significance fully meet the needs of the time. They reflect the clear awareness that today no other reasonable and acceptable possibility than detente and peaceful coexistence exists. They are an honest offer to cooperate with all those whose intentions toward peace are serious and sincere. The standpoints and proposals of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee open up a new chapter in the development of international relations. They strengthen and (?reinforce) the hopes of mankind in its own peaceful future.

CTK Comment

LD182108 Prague CTK in English 1723 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Prague (CETEKA commentary)--The future of mankind was discussed at meetings in Warsaw and Brussels in the last week, but there is a big contrast between the two sessions.

While the leading bodies of NATO spoke at the three-day session in Brussels of increasing arms spending, growing strength and striking capability of NATO forces, and introduction of new nuclear missiles, the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee made clear and concrete proposals for talks and new initiatives aimed at the preservation of peace and promotion of detente.

The message from Warsaw is unequivocal: The Warsaw Treaty member states are calling upon heads of state from all parts of the world to sit at a conference table and jointly solve all the acute problems of the present-day world. In the existing complex situation in the world, which arouses justified concern of all people with common sense, talks are the most reliable road to mutual understanding, to lasting peace.

The western states make one-sided concessions of Warsaw Treaty countries a condition of such talks. However, by their implications the concessions would upset the balance of forces in Europe the existence of which had until recently been recognized by West European and U.S. leaders themselves as the military basis of political detente.

The NATO communique also confirms that the organization is not considering any arms limitation, especially not of nuclear missiles systems.

The favourable response to the "great peace offensive of socialist countries", as the Warsaw proposals were described by the French daily LE FIGARO, is natural. The call from Warsaw is a call of reason and good will to solve the problems of the present-day world at a conference table. If peace is to be preserved in the world the call must drown the demands for the development and production of new weapons, for increases in arms budgets and stepping up of global confrontation, which were made in Brussels.

DPRK TRADE UNION DELEGATION CONCLUDES TALKS, DEPARTS

Meeting With Husak

LD161656 Prague CTK in English 1550 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here on Friday a delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea Central Committee, led by its Chairman Kim Pong-chu, on a visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

Present was also Central Council of Trade Unions Chairman Karel Hoffmann.

They appreciated the deepening exchange of experience between the two organizations and their cooperation in the development of traditional relations of friendship between the working people of the two countries, who struggle for socialism, peace and progress in the world.

Gustav Husak expressed the support of the Czechoslovak working people for the just struggle of the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for peaceful unification of Korea.

Talks between the Korean and Czechoslovak trade union delegations on possibilities of further cooperation and extension of bilateral relations ended here on Friday.

The Korean guests appreciated the experience of the work of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement which they were acquainted with during the four-day visit.

Departure for Sofia

LD171308 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] The official delegation of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Korean Trade Unions, led by Chairman Kim Pong-chu, left Prague by air for Sofia today. The delegation visited Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

The Korean trade union representatives were seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

CHNOUPEK SPEAKS AT WARSAW PACT EXHIBITION IN PRAGUE

LD122152 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The character and role of the first military-political alliance of the socialist countries in history is brought out by an international exhibition to mark the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact. The exhibition was opened in Prague today.

The opening ceremony was attended by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense; and other representatives of our political and public life. Also present was Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, and other ambassadors as well as military and air attaches of the socialist countries in Czechoslovakia.

In the opening speech, Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed that the aim of this important political undertaking is to depict as truthfully as possible the individual development stages as well as the present of the Warsaw Pact and to show the irreplaceable role of this solid alliance of the socialist countries in strengthening peace and the defence of socialism. He stated that Czechoslovakia will continue to contribute actively to strengthening the defense capacity of the socialist countries of the socialist community and to increasing their unity and cohesion. In conclusion, Minister Chnoupek expressed the conviction that the exhibition will contribute by its highly committed content to the dignified celebrations of a quarter of a century of the existence of the Warsaw Pact.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW ENVOY TO KAMPUCHEA

LD180727 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received in Prague today the new Czechoslovak ambassador to the People's Republic of Kampuchea, (Zikmund Tobias). He held a conversation with the ambassador prior to the start of his mission.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON AMNESTY GRANTED BY HUSAK

AU161430 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 May 80 p 2

[Jiri Hecko commentary: "On a Topical Theme; Expression of Trust"]

[Text] Our public is already familiar with the decision of the president of the republic about the amnesty which he granted, in pursuance of his constitutional powers, on the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government to a number of persons who had committed punishable offenses prior to 8 May 1980.

An amnesty is a significant political act and a distinct expression of magnanimity toward people who have been guilty of offenses against our socialist society, its laws and its legal order. At the same time trust is shown in them and they are given the opportunity to rejoin the work process and the regular life of society as normal citizens and to attone for their former offenses through honest work.

The amnesty decision also expresses the fact that we have achieved clear results in the building of an advanced socialist society, that socialist democracy in our fatherland has continued to develop broadly, and that socialist legality has deepened and the political-moral unity of the people has been strengthened.

Under the leadership of the communist party, our society continues to develop successfully thanks also to the full trust in the working people and in their abilities, talents and creativity. The recent 15th CPCZ Central Committee session stressed the profile of the socialist man and the main directions and tasks of his all-round preparation and ideo-political education.

Thanks to the successful fulfillment of the key economic tasks, our society is stronger than ever before. It is firm and strong, thanks--in particular--to the selfless efforts of the communists as well as the nonparty people, and also thanks to the fact that an ever increasing number of citizens are participating in all sectors of public administration.

Therefore, the issues of public order and security are no longer the exclusive affair of the law-enforcement bodies, but are becoming a topical matter for the elected bodies of the national committees and their deputies, commissions and their broad aktivs.

All that creates a favorable prerequisite for ensuring the successful reeducation of some persons--even though they have violated socialist laws--without having to be sentenced or serve a sentence in a correction-educational facility or institution.

At a time when the crime rate in the capitalist countries is increasing from year to year, the overall extent of criminal activity in our country has been declining for a number of years now. But in spite of that, serious punishable offenses do occur--offenses against socialist and private property, but also offenses endangering the health and the lives of citizens. Equally, we must not ignore repeated intentional punishable offenses, since recidivism considerably worsens the picture of the declining incidence of punishable activity; more than half of some of the gravest types of criminal activity are committed by habitual offenders.

The socialist society must anxiously and consistently protect its interests, interests which are identical with those of the overwhelming majority of its members, and insure reliable protection for its citizens. That is also why the current amnesty carefully differentiates between offenders. That is, for instance, the reason why it does not apply to those who have committed criminal acts of such gravity that they were sentenced to several years of imprisonment and, above all, to those who repeatedly commit deliberate criminal acts or who committed the criminal act of leaving the republic.

Among the provisions of the amnesty it is necessary to recall one with an important and humane orietation: The ministers of justice of the national republics and the CSSR minister of national defense are being charged with submitting to the president of the republic for a decision, on the basis of a verification, recommendations concerning the remission or reduction of punishment for pregnant women, mothers taking care of at least two children, men over 65 and women over 60, and those suffering from incurable diseases.

Society justly requires all its members to observe laws and other rules governing socialist coexistence. It guies those who violate these laws but does not take revenge on them. It makes distinctions and differentiates, bearing in mind the character of the person and whether he is capable of doing something for his own reformation. That, too, is one of the manifestations of our society's strength.

It will now depend on each of those to whom the amnesty applies whether they will demonstrate through honest everyday work that they treasure the trust shown to them and demonstrate what they will do not to disappoint this trust.

BRIEFS

NEW COAL MINE--A new deposit of bituminous coal has been discovered near Radnice in Rokycany District in West Bohemia. It covers an area of about 12 hectares between Radnice and Privetice and is estimated at about 1 million tons. The seams of the new Ovcin mine are between 1 and 4.5 meters thick. Coal mining has been going on for 200 years in the area of Radnice and it seemed that reserves had already been exhausted. But in the new mine coal extraction will continue throughout the next 5-year plan. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 5 May 80 p 7 AU]

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND ON VERREPT REVELATIONS OF NATO WAR 'CONSPIRACY'

AU181640 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 May 80 p 2

["Alarming Insights Into NATO's Nuclear War Kitchen: Unmasked Conspiracy"]

[Text] The most recent revelations about the conspiratorial NATO preparations for a nuclear war against the socialist countries made by Imelda Verrept, former secretary at the organization's Brussels headquarters, have elicited strong international reaction. Depending on the degree of embarrassment, the responses range from alarmed concern to indignation and nervous perplexity. Yet a few days ago NATO refuted Mrs Verrept's statement on GDR television that she had access to documents with the highest secretary rating (code name Cosmic, top secret) as propaganda. She had only been a small fish, it was said.

But afterwards the story looked quite different. Under pressure from facts NATO headquarters was now forced to admit that the Verrept statements were correct.

The top secret documents submitted by her make possible an almost historically necessary insight into the witches' kitchen where wars are being concocted and planned down to the last detail. What we have always said has been proved irrefutably. The NATO states are toying with nuclear war, are systematically preparing it and have being doing it all the time.

1--Thus the switches for destruction of the military equilibrium in Europe by an entirely new quality of nuclear weapons were set as early as in the fall of 1977--that is, more than 2 years before the Brussels verdict--at the session of the NATO nuclear planning group in Bari. The report of the "top level working group" of that time virtually anticipated the missile decision of 12 December 1979. Moreover, without awaiting the approval of the Brussels council session, the missile dictate was already incorporated into the NATO long-term program adopted in 1978. The declared main objective of this program is to achieve NATO's military superiority over the Warsaw Pact states.

2--One can see from this that the assertion that NATO must have "complementary weapons" is nothing but a sanctimonious and threadbare lie. Actually NATO's complementary arming is advanced arming. The introduction of qualitatively new weapons and their constant perfection has been something that has been decided and carried on for years. NATO possesses a special apparatus to manipulate the facts concerning the military balance. Special units at the NATO staffs are busy with nothing but fabricating figures about an alleged "threat from the East" in order to justify NATO's own weapons boom.

3--The NATO strategists' scenario for a nuclear war contains, down to the last detail, more than 2,500 targets in the Soviet Union and in the other Warsaw Pact states which are to be exposed to destruction. The cynicism of today's nuclear stormers of the Urals is revealed by the fact that they primarily expect to use nuclear weapons against civilian agglomerations such as Moscow, Minsk or Kiev. "The missile decision of December 1979 is to open up new opportunities for nuclear weapons' use by NATO against the socialist states," Mrs Verrept stated in the interview. The NATO documents explain how it is to be done: The qualitatively new nuclear weapons which NATO wants to deploy in Western Europe "have a wider range, enabling them to attack a wide variety of targets..." One need not be a military expert to realize that thus the SALT II treaty also would be foiled.

4--The gist of what the Pentagon military men are basically requesting from the West Europeans by deploying and planning to use the new SALT II replacement missiles and what they want to implement with the hypocritical slogan of alliance solidarity comes clearly evident.

The danger of a nuclear counterstrike is to be directed at Western Europe whereas the United States counts on being able to detach itself from the risk of its own destruction. Thus the West European pact members are not only to shoulder the immense cost of stepped-up armament but also sacrifice and devastation in case of nuclear war.

5--For that reason NATO strategists are taking into account the fact that peoples in the NATO countries are not ready to take this course unquestioningly. NATO documents reveal that it was only possible, with strong pressure chiefly from the United States, to pressure most West European allies into the political straightjacket of pact discipline. The word "must" appears revealingly often in this classified document....

6--NATO is not interested in military detente. Its sole objective consists of achieving a unilateral military advantage. As Mrs Verrept proved with various documents, NATO resists the assumption of specific national disarmament obligations, protracts the Vienna negotiations and constantly burdens them with unrealizable demands on the socialist participating states. To put it briefly, NATO is out for deception and fraud. The activity of the espionage centers, which serve the purposeful preparation for war, is also linked with this perfidious intention.

Knowing those facts and their interconnections, Imelda Verrept undertook the step that Ursel Lorenzen and others had already taken. In her own words, with the truth that opened her own eyes she wants to "open the eyes of many more people in Western Europe so that more actions are undertaken to rescind the missile decision." What she has proved "zwarts ob wit"--black on white--will undoubtedly not fail to exert its proper effect on the international public and will be an encouragement to act against the plans of the warmongers.

It will be all the more so because peace has strong and steadfast defenders in the form of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. At the May Day rally, which she witnessed in the GDR capital, she "felt optimistic as well as confident and trusting in its strength," Imelda Verrept states. "Things here are seen realistically and socialism will know how to defend itself."

Indeed, as Leonid Brezhnev emphasized in his speech in Moscow on 22 February, "our forces and potential are tremendous. We and our allies will always be in a position to defend ourselves and to repulse any hostile attack." Let those NATO strategists who toy with nuclear war and are systematically preparing it take note of this.

WARSAW PACT PROPOSAL EVIDENCE OF DESIRE TO SETTLE CRISES

LD170730 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 16 May 80

[Excerpts] The Warsaw Pact members have proposed a top-level meeting between leaders of states from all regions of the world. It concerns the removal of international hotbeds of tension and the maintenance of peace in Europe. Albert Reisz comments:

It is a fact that today all over the world millions and millions of people are wondering what is to happen next in this world. The way it doesn't work has become clear meanwhile: It is not right that contacts are being broken where links are needed. It is not right that sanctions and boycotts are ordered where cooperation and understanding are needed. It is not right that there is a constant arms buildup. A situation like this is abnormal--and this is the general feeling. There may be widely differing opinions on the problems. There may be, as far as I am concerned, differing views on Afghanistan--but the view that it cannot go on like this if one doesn't want to subject mankind to the most extreme dangers is widespread, and that's the way it should be.

It is, then, an exaggeration to say that the proposal by the Warsaw Pact states to hold a top-level meeting soon between the leaders of states of all regions meets a need which is at least as widespread as the uneasiness and dissatisfaction with the present international situation.

Naturally, not everyone worrying about the way things are developing today--and there are certainly millions of them--has or is envisaging such a critical political step towards a way out as formulated in the declaration from Warsaw, but the desire that something should happen is general.

It was seen at President Tito's funeral in Belgrade. There the leaders from socialist countries, from the capitalist sphere and nonaligned states sought and held talks. Anyone excluding himself had to accept that his attitude was assessed as a demonstration against contacts, and by the way, the United States has up to now said nothing to refute the opinion expressed or at least thought by all in Belgrade--that Carter did not come because he feared meeting and talking with Leonid Brezhnev. To be sure, talks alone settle nothing, and almost everything remains to be done in the matter. But where should talks start?

It is not the case, as many in the West complain, that there is a general inability to bring the crises under control. If one acquaints oneself with attitudes prevailing today in Washington, then such an opinion is easily formed. The proposal from the Warsaw Pact is proof not only of the existence of an ability to remove crises, but of the political will to do so. It is this which the world needs today.

FDGB CHAIRMAN AFFIRMS GDR ANTIWAR RESOLVE

LD170950 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] In harmony with the latest peace and disarmament declaration of the Warsaw Pact states the chairman of the FDGB Central Executive, Harry Tisch, last night affirmed the GDR's resolve to make every effort so that no war would ever again emanate from German soil. There must be no relaxation in the struggle for peaceful coexistence and detente, the SED Central Committee Politburo member declared when addressing members of the world federation of scientists gathered in Berlin. He renewed the demand that the arms race should give way to disarmament. The appeal adopted by the world federation was a sign of a great sense of responsibility for peace.

On the strength of their expert knowledge the scientists earlier had warned that any form of nuclear war would plunge the world into catastrophe. It is an urgent task, therefore, to preserve and strengthen international security.

HONECKER MEETS WITH USSR PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

LD161329 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1220 GMT 1220 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received on Friday the chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee, Aleksey M. Shkolnikov.

During the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, Erich Honecker briefed the guest on the realization of the decisions of the 9th SED Congress and the great initiatives by the GDR working people in preparation of the 10th SED Congress.

An exchange of views on the tasks and experiences of the control organs during the implementation of party and government decisions was held. In this connection Erich Honecker paid tribute to the contribution made by the tens of thousands of honorary people's controllers during the socialist and communist construction in both countries.

MUECKENBERGER ADDRESSES GERMAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP MEETING

LD162044 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1811 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Frankfurt/Oder--"The Week of German-Soviet Friendship" in the GDR ended on Friday with a meeting at the liberation memorial on the Seelower Hoehen in the Frankfurt/Oder Bezirk. One hundred and fifty great fatherland war veterans as well as representatives of the Soviet-German Friendship Society, were guests at this function of the German-Soviet society [DSF].

In his speech, Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Politburo and DSF President, urged everyone to heed the lessons of World War II and prevent a new war. "This is why we are calling for greater vigilance in the fight against the imperialist peace-wreckers. Let us unite even more closely with the world's progressive peace forces in order to jointly fight for the continuation of the Soviet Union's peace policy," he stressed.

Mueckenberger condemned U.S. boycott measures and military threats against the people of Cuba, the Persian Gulf and the Near East. The GDR stands firmly on the side of the Cuban people, he emphasized.

WEISS, PEREZ SIGN ECONOMIC PROTOCOL IN HAVANA

LD161059 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0425 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Havana--A protocol was signed in Havana on Thursday at the conclusion of talks on the coordination of the economic plans of the GDR and Cuba for 1981-85. The document was signed by deputy premiers Gerhard Weiss and Humberto Perez.

It envisages among other things an increase in trade by 45 percent compared with the previous 5-year period. Economic and scientific-technological cooperation is to be further dynamically developed and deepened.

The leaders of the delegations paid tribute to the high level of the fraternal relations between the GDR and Cuba.

The GDR will participate, by the delivery of plant, machinery and equipment, in the development of Cuba's nickel industry and in the CEMA long-term target program for growing and processing citrus fruit and sugar production.

The GDR will continue to supply goods important for the development of the Cuban economy such as equipment for the cement and sugar industry, an irrigation plant, communications and data processing products, pesticides, consumer goods, printing machinery and agricultural machinery.

Cuban deliveries of important commodities such as sugar, citrus fruit, citrus juice and concentrates, and paprika will be considerably increased.

KUHRIG, ROMANIAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER VIEW COOPERATION

AU181810 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 May 80 p 2

[Text] On Tuesday [13 May] Heinz Kuhrig, GDR minister of agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs, received Dr Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and minister of agriculture and food industry. The guest is visiting the GDR for official talks on economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the field of agriculture and the foodstuffs industry in the years 1980-85.

Conclusion of Visit

AU171410 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Comrade Angelo Miculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry, concluded his visit to the GDR at the invitation of Heinz Kuhrig, minister of agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs, and Udo-Dieter Wange, minister of food industry. Comrade Angelo Miculescu was also received by Werner Krolikowski, SED Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. On this occasion, the two sides discussed issues concerning the development and diversification of relations between the two countries. The talks between ministers of the two countries dealt with ways ways and means to expand economic and scientific-technological cooperation in fields of mutual interest. At the end of the talks, the sides signed protocols on cooperation for 1980 and for the 1981-85 period.

FDJ DELEGATION MEETS WITH WEST BERLIN PARTY LEADER SCHMITT

LD182124 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1632 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] West Berlin--A delegation of the FDJ which attended the eighth delegate conference of the Karl Liebknecht socialist youth association of West Berlin was received for a friendly discussion today by chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin (SEW) Horst Schmitt. The FDJ delegation was led by Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council.

Horst Schmitt briefed the GDR guests on the SEW's struggle to implement the political and social demands of West Berlin's workers. The SEW, he stressed, stands consistently for peace and detente and consequently supports the renewed peace initiatives by the Warsaw Pact states without reserve. Together with all West Berlin's democratic forces, the SEW opposes NATO's missile decisions and the policy of threats and boycott pursued by U.S. imperialism and its NATO allies. Egon Krenz reported on the initiatives of his organization in preparation for the 10th SED Congress. He expressed the great sympathy with which the GDR youth follows the struggle of West Berlin's progressive forces against the disastrous power of monopolies, unemployment, neglect of education and for a happy future for young people.

TISCH MEETS WITH AFGHAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD161251 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1110 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Berlin--The GDR working people will continue to render internationalist help to the trade unions of Afghanistan. This was stressed by Harry Tisch the chairman of the FDGB Executive in Berlin on Friday during a meeting with representatives of the Central Council of Afghanistan trade unions. The guests, led by Habib Mangal, member of the Revolutionary Council, are in the GDR at the invitation of the FDGB.

Harry Tisch, who briefed the delegation on the work of the trade unions in the GDR, paid tribute to the struggle waged by the people of Afghanistan against the machinations of the internal and external reaction. Habib Mangal spoke about the present situation in his homeland, as well as about the development of the Afghan trade union movement. He expressed his thanks for the support of solidarity given to his country by the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other socialist states.

COURT GIVES PRISON SENTENCE TO DAWID GANG AGENT

AU161755 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 May 80 p 2

["Agent of Criminal Dawid Gang Convicted"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 13 May 1980 the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk court sentenced FRG citizen Michael Muecke to 9 years imprisonment for crimes under section 109 of the penal code in abuse of the transit agreement. As a paid agent of the criminal Dawid gang, Muecke intensively participated in the preparation and execution of subversive crimes against the GDR. He repeatedly willfully abused the generous opportunities for FRG citizens to visit and travel to the GDR capital of Berlin and disguised his courier activities as harmless tourist trips. The court hearing of evidence revealed that Lutz Kickhaefer, East Berlin agency head of the Dawid gang, trained agent Muecke in the use of conspiratory means and methods and that he instructed him to commit criminal offenses against the GDR.

STOPH, KROLIKOWSKI PAY LAST RESPECTS TO LATE FINANCE MINISTER

LD161259 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1034 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Berlin--Last respects were paid on Friday at (?Friedrichsfelde) in Berlin by the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers to Finance Minister Siegfried Boehm who died 5 May. Those present included relatives and friends and also members of the SED Politburo Willi Stoph, Werner Krolikowski and Guenter Mittag, as well as other representatives of the GDR party and state leadership.

Deputy Premier Dr Herbert Weiz paid tribute in his obituary to the life of the deceased, who from his youth gave everything he had for the building of the socialist society in the GDR. As head of the Department for Planning and Finance in the SED Central Committee and for 15 years as minister of finance Boehm earned special merit for the further development of the GDR's financial system. Dr Herbert Weiz stressed that the life of the deceased, who died at the age of 51, was that of a sincere communist and socialist internationalist.

KRENZ PRESENTS AWARDS TO STATE OFFICIALS

LD171452 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] At a festive ceremony of the GDR Council of Ministers, the FDJ Central Council and the FDGB Central Executive at the State Council this afternoon, 66 state and economic officials were awarded honors for their services to the communist education of youth. From Egon Krenz, first secretary to the GDJ Central Council, they received the GDR medal of merit, the meritorious activist award and the Arthur Becker medal in gold.

DELEGATION LED BY KADAR RETURNS FROM WARSAW

LD161046 Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 15 (MTI)--The Hungarian party and government delegation, which took part in the Warsaw meeting of the political consultative body of the Warsaw Treaty's member countries, returned to Budapest from the Polish capital on Thursday. The delegation was headed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and included Gyorgy Lazar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and Army General Lajos Czinege, defence minister, both members of the HSWP Central Committee. [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1630 GMT on 15 May reports Kadar's return from Warsaw, adding the following information: "The delegation was welcomed at Perihegy Airport by Politburo members Gyorgy Aczel, Ferenc Havasi, Mihaly Korom, Karoly Nemeth and Miklos Ovari. Several leading public figures and Tadeusz Pietrzak, Polish ambassador to Hungary, were also present."]

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA VISITS VIENNA FOR TREATY CELEBRATION

Arrival, Meeting With Carrington

LD161114 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 16 (MTI)--MTI reports from Vienna: Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja arrived in Vienna on Friday. At his residence he was greeted by Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, representative of the host, the inviting Austrian Government. Frigyes Puja then went to the Embassy of Great Britain, where he held discussions with British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington.

According to plans, Frigyes Puja will hold talks in the afternoon first with the foreign minister of Switzerland, then with the foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany.

More Meetings

LD171043 Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 16 (MTI)--MTI correspondent reports from Vienna: Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, who arrived in Vienna at the invitation of the Austrian Government to attend the ceremonies to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the Austrian State Treaty, met the foreign ministers of three Western countries on Friday. In the morning he conducted talks at the British Embassy with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington. In the afternoon Frigyes Puja held discussions in the Hungarian Embassy first with Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert and then with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The open and frank discussions covered bilateral relations and timely international questions.

Return From Vienna

LD180850 Budapest MTI in English 0615 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 18 (MTI)--Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, who attended the ceremonies in occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Austrian State Treaty, arrived back in Budapest on Saturday, in the late evening hours.

VO VAN KIET HEADS VISITING VIETNAMESE DELEGATION

LD162346 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] A Vietnamese party delegation has arrived in Budapest. It is headed by Vo Van Kiet, alternate member of the Politburo [title as heard]. The delegation was welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by Sandor Racz, head of a Central Committee department. Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Phu Soai was present.

PUJA RECEIVES MONGOLIAN DEPUTY MINISTER

LD151935 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 15 (MTI)--Jambalyn Bandzar, deputy foreign minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, paid an official, friendly visit to Hungary from May 12 to 15 at the invitation of Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Vencel Hazi. During his stay here, the Mongolian deputy minister conducted talks with his host about timely international questions and Hungarian-Mongolian relations. Jambalyn Bandzar was received by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CEMA MEETING IN BUCHAREST

LD152356 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 15 (MTI)--Under the leadership of Hungarian Deputy Heavy Industry Minister Laszlo Kapolyi, a delegation left for Bucharest on Thursday to attend the 55th session of the Coal Mining Standing Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The agenda of the meeting includes issues connected with long-term coal mining cooperation and work division in mining machine engineering and mining machinery supply.

GOODS EXCHANGE WITH USSR INCREASES FOR 1980

LD171900 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 17 (MTI)--This year the Hungarian-Soviet goods exchange traffic will increase by 5 percent as compared with 1979, and its value will reach 5.3 thousand million roubles. The Soviet Union will continue to assist the supply of Hungarian economy with significant deliveries of energy carriers and raw materials. Among others, the Soviet Union will deliver 7.5 million tons of petroleum, which covers almost 96 percent of Hungarian import needs. Natural gas deliveries will total 3.8 thousand million cubic metres, mainly through the new "Soyuz" pipe line, and 23 percent of the Hungarian economy's electric energy demands will be met with Soviet collaboration. From among the industrial raw materials Hungary imports 2.2 million tons of iron ore, 1.1 million cubic metres of industrial timber and 850,000 cubic metres of pine sawn wood from the Soviet Union.

There is a great demand in Hungary towards Soviet-made lasting consumers goods: Hungarian foreign trade will import, among others, 20,000 portable television sets, 65,000 vacuum cleaners, 100,000 bicycles, 28,000 refrigerators, 25,000 household sewing machines in 1980.

The greatest part of Hungarian export to the Soviet Union consists of the various production installations and machines. In the framework of the vehicle industry cooperation, the Hungarian partner will deliver 6,000 Ikarus buses this year to its Soviet partners, while in the framework of the Lada-cooperation 410,000 component units will be delivered to the Soviet Union.

MTI RECALLS EVENTS LEADING TO BREZHNEV-GISCARD TALKS

LD182012 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 18 (MTI)--MTI correspondent reports from Moscow: Leonid Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing held talks last in April 1979 at the time of the French president's visit to Moscow. The highly significant document signed by the two countries at that time stipulating a programme of cooperation for detente and peace, reiterated the earlier agreements--laid down in the Soviet-French protocol of October 1970 and the 1971 accord for cooperation--according to which both countries wish to restore peace in the areas of conflict and to hamper the outbreak of new conflicts. The document initialled last year lays particular emphasis on bilateral relations at the topmost level.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko conducted talks hardly a month back in Paris and he was received also by Giscard d'Estaing. These discussions had been evaluated positively in the Soviet capital, though the sides did not represent identical stands on every issue. Gromyko, however, had underlined in his press conference in Paris the significance of the talks and the importance of Soviet-French relations from the point of view of the international situation. The meeting of the political consultative body of the Warsaw Treaty member countries held last week in the Polish capital had too stressed the importance of continuing negotiations between the East and the West.

Following the meeting of the political consultative body, Andrey Gromyko had talks in Vienna with French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet. A communique issued on their meeting had referred to the significance of political consultations between the Soviet Union and France.

It was pointed out earlier in Moscow that the Soviet Union and France had on several occasions played a leading role in promoting the solution of major international questions and that the two countries have had fruitful cooperation in highly important talks, like the organization and successful conclusion of the European Security and Cooperation Conference. At the time of Giscard d'Estaing's Moscow visit last year, Leonid Brezhnev had said: "We hold it important that despite the natural divergence in views, our countries pay attention to eliminating hotbeds of tension and conflicts." In the present international situation, another personal meeting between the leaders of the two countries could form an important step on the path of abating the present tension. This time the meeting is to take place in Poland, where according to the suggestion of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, a conference should meet to discuss questions of European military detente and disarmament. It may be recalled that the French Government too is considering some similar suggestions.

PARTY OFFICIALS ADDRESS ELECTION MEETINGS

Sarlos Address in Szombathely

LD161108 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 15 May 80

[Speech by Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary general of the PPF National Council, at election meeting in Szombathely; date not given--recorded]

[Text] After the congress and the liberation celebrations, when we started making preparations for the elections, we again faced the task of summing up the situation and spoke about the economy, culture, human life, alliance, friendship and popular unity.

As we are aware of the fact that a man can progress successfully only when he has companions--and the building of socialism requires many companions, allies and friends--the party and government informs the population about everything--it has no secrets--and asks for opinions because it does not regard itself as an intellectual center that decides any question on its own. The party and government knows that no intelligent progress can be made without the people, that holding our own in the world is possible only by possessing intellectual, moral and material resources, and so it has always been important for us to have the support and agreement of the population.

Our aim is to help Hungarian citizens to find their way in world affairs. This is not an easy matter because we cannot see the world in black and white, we cannot speak of one camp or the other merely because the views of the governments and the people are different on a certain topic. If we want Hungarian workers and citizens to find their correct bearings, they must know not only of events but also the reason for those events and their possible consequences.

The party and government will, therefore, consult the 10.7 million Hungarian citizens, adults and young people eligible to vote, on what is to be done. This consultation is not aimed at talk for talk's sake. Our intention is to have the meetings express an opinion, and the people should thereby no longer be mere outside observers but should see the events from inside. They should feel personal and community responsibility while receiving an incentive from within themselves and from the party and state leadership for actively participating in what we have to do.

In the congress hall, in the minds, thoughts and speeches of the delegates, the wish and will was reflected that our policy, which has proved correct, must continue, that socialism must be built in unity, together with all working people of Hungary.

Marothy Veszprem Address

LD161121 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 15 May 80

[Speech by Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, at election meeting in Veszprem; date not given--recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrades, I think it is indicative of political attitudes and of our situation that the value of social work done to help schools was 73 million forints in 1975 and 92 million forints in 1979. It is not without interest that KISZ members paid 3 million forints for the same purpose.

When we talk about domestic politics it is impossible not to talk about youth. Here, in this hall, there are a number of young people among the candidates for Veszprem County Council and for councils in other parts of the country, too. As a sign of recognition by the electors they have been nominated for this responsible mandate. The number of these young people is now greater than ever before during preparations for the elections.

So far 35 years have passed in the period of building socialism and we cannot repeat often enough that to the achievements of these 35 years, besides industrial, agricultural and other indicators, our people can add one more positive fact: Our youth is part of our society and is able to carry out the increased tasks awaiting it. This is not only true in respect of everyday work: our youth is able to take up responsible positions in any field, such as councillors or National Assembly deputies.

NATO'S 'DANGEROUS COURSE', 'BLATANT PROPAGANDA' DENOUNCED

LD160956 Warsaw PAP in English 0516 GMT 16 May 80

["NATO's Dangerous Course" by Jan Sierzputowski]

[Text] Brussels, 16 May--The Atlantic Alliance has been following a very dangerous course for some time, as reconfirmed by the latest session here of the NATO defense and foreign ministers [word indistinct] course leading directly to heightening the arms race, running counter to the interests of the European nations and doing serious damage to detente.

The implementation of the most dangerous move by NATO--the December decision to deploy in some West European countries qualitatively new U.S. nuclear rockets, would be tantamount to violating the strategic equilibrium existing in Europe and would pose a particular danger to peace.

One gets the impression that the NATO leading circles would wish to turn Western Europe, particularly the FRG territory, into a large military range.

NATO's concrete military moves are accompanied by the blatant propaganda about the alleged threat from the East. Exploiting some hotbeds of tension which emerged of late in south-west Asia, that propaganda at times takes on the keynote of war hysteria. It blows up out of proportion the power of the Warsaw Treaty and attributes to the latter aggressive intentions, despite obvious facts.

NATO strategists and politicians, trying to justify themsleves in the eyes of the public opinion, frequently bandy the term "detente", or even voice readiness to negotiate with the eastern side on the reduction of armaments. Those are, however, tactical smokescreens. As for the Atlantic Alliance the strategy described by it as "military deterence" is the chief prerequisite of detente.

Another dangerous tendency are the U.S. attempts to turn NATO into a tool of its global policy under the cover word of the allied cohesion which practically means complete subordination of the West European partners to the guidelines sent from overseas.

WARSAW PACT DOCUMENT CONTAINS 'REALISTIC PROPOSALS' FOR DETENTE

LD162212 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 16 May, PAP--The future is being created now, and the life of nations depends on what decisions on urgent international problems are now to be made by states, both collectively and individually--this idea is contained in the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty adopted on Thursday, PAP commentator writes.

The session of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty, now celebrating the 25th anniversary of its conclusion, has been a manifestation of ideological unity, brotherhood, and the will to closely collaborate in foreign policy, to continue efforts for the cause of peace and international security.

For a whole quarter of a century the Warsaw Treaty organization has been manifesting inalterably versatile, fruitful activeness, consistency and observance of principles as a factor of the preservation and consolidation of peace. Recent history abounds in examples of firm, concerted actions of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty in defence of peace, to thwart the aggressive plans of imperialism towards the socialist countries.

Initiatives forwarded by countries of the socialist community have paved the road for those principles. Once received with understanding by the realistic forces in the West, these initiatives led to the convocation and the successful course of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

It is not a matter of coincidence that from the very beginning the implementation of the momentous decisions of the CSCE has been encountering obstacles and protests coming from all those who are not content with the territorial and political realities in Europe shaped after the victory over fascism and its post-war development, who are not content with the normalization of relations among countries with different political systems, the development of political contacts and equal, mutually beneficial economic and inter-human contacts.

We are guided by the assumption that the process of detente is universal and embraces both politics, economy and the military sphere. This gave rise to the socialist states' initiative to hold a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. At the 8th PUWP CC Congress, PUWP First Secretary Edward Gierek proposed to hold the conference in Warsaw, the city of peace. His proposal received unanimous support from the participants in the session of the Political Consultative Committee of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty.

The Warsaw Treaty countries come out not only for securing the military balance at increasingly low levels, for the reduction and elimination of military confrontation in Europe and renunciation of the use of force, and not only they had not, have not and will not have a strategic doctrine other than the defensive one, but also, they have many a time declared their readiness to dissolve the alliance provided the NATO bloc is liquidated at the same time. Moreover, they say it at present that there is no kind of weapon that they would not be willing to limit or reduce on the principles of reciprocity.

In response to the Soviet initiative concerning the unilateral withdrawal of a specified number of Soviet troops and tanks from central Europe, the NATO session of December last year took, under U.S. American pressure, a decision to deploy new American medium-range nuclear warheads in Western Europe.

The first months of 1980 have seen a further aggravation of the international situation, with attempts to build artificial barriers on the road to the restructuring of international economic relations, the breaking and cancelling of treaties and accords and ostentatious shirking of commitments included in the U.N. Charter and the CSCE Final Act. The momentous document adopted during the session that ended in Warsaw yesterday contains a deep analysis of the international situation and, with reference to it, constructive, realistic proposals of solutions in the spirit of detente, respect for equal rights, independence and sovereignty of peoples, noninterference in the internal matters of other states and guaranteeing all peoples the right to free and independent development and progress.

Addressing the leaders of states, governments, parliaments and all social forces, and aware of their own responsibility to their nations, the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty have formulated, in their declaration, a developed programme for the building of peace and the means of international confidence. Emphasis was put on questions of key importance--preventing an increase in armed forces and armaments, the strictest observance of all the decisions of the CSCE Final Act and the creation of the optimum conditions for its implementation including the holding of the Madrid 1980 meeting, acceleration of preparations for a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, attainment of quick understanding in the present negotiations concerning various aspects of limiting and halting the arms race, immediate inauguration of businesslike talks on further moves in this field that are ripe enough to be accepted with a view to eliminating the threat of war, and making possible the effective and undisturbed use of important sea routes. The states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty are ready to establish contacts and dialogue with all states that show interest in those proposals.

DELEGATE TO UN PRAISES WARSAW PACT PROPOSALS

LD161404 Warsaw PAP in English 1320 GMT 16 May 80

[By PAP correspondent Zbigniew Boniecki]

[Text] New York, 16 May, PAP--Poland's permanent representative at the U.N. Ambassador Ryszard Frelek made a speech yesterday at a session of the U.N. Disarmament Commission. He referred to the just ended summit of the leaders of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty and pointed to the momentous significance of proposals forwarded in Warsaw in favour of the maintenance and deepening of detente.

Ambassador Frelek pointed to the constructive peace initiatives presented by Poland and other socialist countries including Edward Gierek's proposal to hold in Warsaw a conference on detente and disarmament in Europe. He also said that the threat of a new, exceptionally dangerous phase of the arms race is the main source of the present international tensin.

Speaking about the detente achievements witnessed by the past decade Poland's ambassador stressed the significance of the SALT II accord and pointed to the need for its quick ratification.

He also emphasized that the NATO November decisions on the deployment of new systems of nuclear missiles in Western Europe endanger the progress of disarmament. The elaboration of an all-round disarmament programme should be considered the priority task in the 1980's, i.e. the second U.N. disarmament decade.

AMBASSADOR FRELEK HANDS WALDHEIM WARSAW PACT DECLARATION

LD172134 Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 17 May, PAP--Poland's permanent representative at the UN, Ambassador Ryszard Frelek, handed over to the U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim the declaration of the states-parties of the Warsaw Treaty, signed May 15 during the session of the Political Consultative Committee in Warsaw. Ambassador Frelek came out with a proposal to disseminate the declarations as an official document of the UN General Assembly and Security Council.

GISCARD D'ESTAING ARRIVES IN WARSAW TO MEET WITH BREZHNEV

NC181700 Paris AFP in English 1655 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, May 18 (AFP)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing today arrived here by air from Paris for his summit meeting with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev. He was met by Polish leader Edward Gierek.

Talks Begin 19 May

LD190846 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Talks between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic, who are in Poland at the invitation of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, started at 1000 in Wilanow near Warsaw.

Opening Remarks

LD191145 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 19 May 80

[Gabriel Meretik report from Warsaw]

[Text] A round table in the white salon of Wilanow Palace, on the table a bunch of flowers and around the table five armchairs. In the center Mr Gierek, back to the window; on his right, Leonid Brezhnev; on his left, the French president Giscard d'Estaing. Every head of state is accompanied by his minister of foreign affairs.

The first exchange of words:

Valery Giscard d'Estaing to Brezhnev: Did spring arrive late in Moscow too?

Brezhnev: Yes, it is late.

Valery Giscard d'Estaing: Has this had any consequences?

Brezhnev: It is too early to say. In any case there have been consequences for the seeds already planted.

Gromyko: It is West Europe that was late in issuing a visa to spring.

Valery Giscard d'Estaing: The cold wind comes rather from East Europe.

Gromyko: I believe that it comes rather from the North Atlantic. The Soviet minister of foreign affairs adds: All this, of course, is not political talk.

So here it is, the mood is given. There was only one wrong note: At the palace gates two flags are flying: the Polish flag and the Soviet flag. This is probably only an oversight.

Brezhnev, Giscard Leave Castle

NC191314 Paris AFP in English 1312 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, May 19 (AFP)--Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing today left the Wilanow Castle several minutes apart, about 3 p.m. local time (1300 GMT).

EXTRA OIL SUPPLY FROM USSR GRANTED IN RETURN FOR PIPELINE AID

AU161346 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 May 80 pp 1, 7

[Text] PAP, Novopolotsk--In exchange for the Polish Energopol enterprise's help in building two sections of an oil pipeline in the USSR, one of which--between Novopolotsk in Belorussia and Mozheyki in Lithuania--is now ready, Poland will receive extra tons of Soviet oil. Even this year, the supply of Soviet crude oil will be 1.1 million tons more because of this pipeline construction.

At present Energopol workers, assisted by Elektromontaz, Motostal, Transbud, Instaleksport workers and those employed by the Pomeranian industrial construction association and other enterprises, are tackling their most difficult task ever: building of the section of the Surgutsk oil pipeline between Novopolotsk and Andreapol that is km 294.8 km long and of a large diameter. The local terrain is very difficult because 87 kilometers of the pipeline must be built over marshes. There are also two rivers and many streams to be spanned and 24 highways and railroads tunnels to be completed. The marshes in question are about 8 meters deep in many places, and in one place the soundings could not locate the bottom as deep as 20 meters. Such a situation increases construction costs because the marshes have to be spanned by so-called Napoleonic logs to support the heavy construction equipment laying and welding the pipes. Our builders are quite successful in overcoming those difficulties by consulting their Soviet colleagues. On 24 April of this year they completed welding about 169 km of pipes, laid 196 km of pipeline and built 30 km of log roads.

The Energopol enterprise is building its second section of the Surgutsk oil pipeline in the USSR. This pipeline is part of a large project to carry crude oil from Western Siberia to the petrochemical plants in the European area of the Soviet Union. This construction is provided for by the Polish-Soviet accord to that effect. For their aid in building two sectors of the pipeline, Poland will receive crude oil for many [kilkanascie] years.

JOINT ECONOMIC SESSION WITH AMERICAN COMMITTEE CONCLUDES

AU161428 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 May 80 pp 1, 7

["The Sixth Session of the Polish-American Council--Joint Communique Signed"]

[Text] PAP, Washington--The sixth Polish-American economic session has ended in Chicago. The fact that Edward Gierek and Jimmy Carter had sent to the session wishes for fruitful work in promoting Polish-American economic relations added to its importance.

Marian Krzak, vice minister of finance, and Janusz Szotek, vice minister of the machine engineering industry, attended the conference as representatives of the Polish Government. R.E. Hertzstein, assistant secretary of state for trade, and R.R. Albright, deputy chairman of the export-import bank, represented the United States. Over 30 heads of trading and industrial agencies represented Polish economic circles, and the U.S. business world was represented by over 50 chairmen and directors of large industrial and trading concerns and firms. The session was chaired by Janusz Burakiewicz, chairman of the Polish section of the council and of the Polish Institute of Foreign Trade, and by R.H. Mallot, chairman of the U.S. section of the council and of the FMC concern.

At working groups' sessions and at plenary meetings the two sides stressed their unflagging interest in the unceasing development of the two countries' economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations.

The sides reviewed in detail the present state of Polish-American economic relations and stressed the two countries' interest in a rapid development of Polish exports to the American market, especially in the rapid increase in the export of Polish industrial goods to the United States.

The two sides confirmed that it is possible to develop Polish-U.S. industrial cooperation, including cooperation in third markets. A number of specific proposals and projects were reviewed in this regard.

The council's plenary session concluded with the signing of a joint communique, which summarizes the session's work and stresses joint opportunities and the need to further develop economic cooperation and trade for the benefit of both sides.

The communique states that the development of cooperation should not be hindered by political events and processes in the international arena. The participants in the session met with Congressman Rostenkowski, who is chairman of the House Budget Committee [as published]. The Polish participants in the session toured industrial plants in the Chicago area.

JOINT FORUM ON RELATIONS WITH FRG CONCLUDES

LD161009 Warsaw PAP in English 0511 GMT 16 May 80

["Poland-FRG Forum Ends" by PAP correspondent Juliusz Solecki]

[Text] The sides participating in the Polish-FRG forum, (?evaluated) the decade in bilateral relations since the signing of the basic treaty in 1970, voiced their resolute will to push ahead with efforts aimed at accelerating and deepening the normalization of mutual relations--a relevant factor of sustaining the detente process in Europe which should be expanded by fresh agreements on (?disarmament) and arms control. This objective, the sides underscored, should be served by the forthcoming Madrid meeting and the proposal to hold a European disarmament conference in Warsaw.

However, the participants did not conceal the fact that (?there) are still many obstacles to the normalization of mutual relations, to building mutual understanding and confidence. They are due to the fact of definite FRG circles stubbornly sticking to the legal fictions on an ostensible uninterrupted existence of the German Reich within the 1937 frontiers and attempting to misinterpret the basic treaty.

The Polish sides pointed to the equal importance of activities in the socio-political as well as economic fields.

The forum, which wound up yesterday, received messages from the Polish party leader Edward Gierek and the FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

LEADERS PARTICIPATE IN PARTY WORK DAY IN WARSAW

Jaruzelski in Warsaw

LD181120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0705 GMT 18 May 80

[Summary] Cadres and civilian employees of the Army General Staff have been working in Warsaw as part of party deed day. "Among the soldiers was Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense."

Gierek Participation

LD181122 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 18 May 80

[Summary] Work as part of party deed day has been in progress for several hours already. "In Warsaw, together with the capital's inhabitants, members of the highest party and state authorities, with Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, have presented themselves for work."

BRIEFS

POLITICAL TALKS WITH ECUADOR--M. Aleman, deputy foreign minister of Ecuador, has visited Poland. During his visit he had talks with Vice Foreign Minister M. Dobrosielski; A. Karas, vice minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, and J. Juniewicz, vice minister of culture and art. M. Aleman was received by Foreign Minister E. Wojtaszek. Ecuadorean Ambassador Jorge Ortiz Escobar participated in all talks. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 May 80 p 7 AU]

CEAUSESCU CABLES BREZHNEV EN ROUTE TO WARSAW PACT MEETING

AU161851 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 May 80 p 5

[Cable from President Nicolae Ceausescu to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, from the presidential plane while flying over Soviet territory to the Warsaw Pact meeting in Poland]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

Flying over the territory of our neighbor, the friendly USSR, I have the particular pleasure of extending cordial greetings to you and the USSR party-state leadership as well as best wishes for new and great achievements to the Soviet peoples in the great work of building a communist society.

I am convinced that the good relations of friendship, solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples will increasingly develop to our mutual benefit and in the interest of the cause of socialism, communism, progress and peace in the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, 13 May 1980, from the presidential plane.

VERDET TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO MOSCOW IN MAY

AU171408 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0750 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/5/1980--Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, will pay an official visit of friendship to the Soviet Union this month at the invitation of the Government of the U.S.S.R.

TROFIN RECEIVES CEMA OIL MINISTERS

AU161916 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1754 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/5/1980--On Friday, Virgil Trofin, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of minister of mining, oil and geology, received the leaders of the delegations of the CMEA member countries of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR as well as of the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, which attended the 55th session of CMEA standing committee for coal industry which took place in Bucharest.

On the occasion, Virgil Trofin conveyed to the guests a comradely salute from the Romanian Government and referred to Romania's preoccupations in the development of coal industry.

During the talks which took place on the occasion aspects were approached of the further development of the relations of collaboration and mutual economic cooperation in the coal industry.

Meeting With Soviet, Polish Ministers

AU171938 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1733 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/5/1980--Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister and minister of mining, oil and geology, received on Saturday Boris Fedorovich Bratchenko, minister of coal industry of the Soviet Union.

Aspects were analyzed and fresh measures were established concerning the further expansion of the economic cooperation in coal industry between Romania and the U.S.S.R.

The same day, Virgil Trofin received Wlodzimierz Lejczak, minister of mining of the Polish People's Republic. During the intervew, analysed was the stage of the relations of economic and technical-scientific cooperation in coal industry between Romania and Poland, and examined were the possibilities of expanding the deliveries of equipment for the extractive industry between the two countries.

GNA DELEGATION MEETS WITH BRZEZINSKI, CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS

AU161002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Washington, AGERPRES, 16/5/1980--On behalf of President Jimmy Carter, Zbigniew Brzezinski, assistant to the President for national security affairs, received at the White House the delegation of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] led by Nicolae Giosan, GNA chairman, who are paying an official visit to that country at the invitation of the U.S. Congress.

On behalf of Jimmy Carter, President of the United States of America, and of his wife, Rosalyn Carter, a friendly salute and wishes of good health, and happiness were conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and to Elena Ceausescu, as well as wishes of peace and prosperity to the Romanian people.

Jimmy Carter, President of the United States of America, and his wife, Rosalyn Carter, were conveyed a friendly salute as well as wishes of good health and personal happiness, of prosperity and peace for the American people, on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and of Elena Ceausescu.

During the talks conducted on the occasion, examined were aspects of the development of the bilateral relations on multiple planes and reviewed were some current international questions. Stress was laid on the important role of the parliaments of the two countries in promoting better reciprocal knowledge, in developing unilateral relations, in consolidating detente on an international plane.

The GNA delegation also met Thomas O'Neil, speaker of the House of Representatives, Jim Wright, majority leader, John Rhodes, minority leader, and had talks with a numerous group of deputies.

The GNA delegation also conducted talks with a group of senators including George McGovern, Henry Jackson, Jacob Javits, Paul Sarbanes, Edward Zorinski, S. Hayakawa.

During these talks highlighted was the steady development of the aggregate of relations between Romania and the USA, between the legislative forums of the two countries. Underlined was the important contribution of parliaments to the consolidation and development of interstate relations, to the settlement of the major issues confronting mankind, the significant role the legislative forums play in promoting a climate of detente and peace on an international plane.

Talks With U.S. Officials

AU171419 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1100 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Washington (AGERPRES) 17/5/1980--Continuing the visit they are paying to the U.S.A. upon the invitation of the U.S. Congress, the delegation of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, led by GNA Chairman Nicolae Giosan, had talks at the State Department with Rozanne Ridgway, counsellor of the State Department.

Examined were possibilities of further developing bilateral relations on multiple planes, and recent world developments.

The G.N.A. chairman had interviews with Robert Bergland, secretary of agriculture, when possibilities of developing the cooperation between Romania and the United States in agriculture were examined.

The G.N.A. delegation had an interview with Milton Rosenthal, co-chairman of the Romanian-American economic council in New York, and with a group of businessmen. Opinions were exchanged on the ways of further developing the commercial relations and the economic cooperation between the two countries.

In New York the delegation called at the headquarters of the United Nations Organization where it was received by William Buffum, assistant secretary-general of the U.N. for General Assembly Questions. Examined were aspects of the collaboration between Romania and the United Nations Organization.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH ITALY--Rome (AGERPRES) 8/5/1980--Vasile Voloseniuc, chairman of the administrative board of the Romanian bank for foreign trade, had talks with Enrico Manca, minister of foreign trade, Filippo Maria Pandolfi, minister for the treasury, and Aristide Gunella, undersecretary of state, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, chairman for Italy of the joint commission of economic collaboration and cooperation. Problems were discussed regarding the development of the economic relations and of the Romanian-Italian cooperation in production. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1744 GMT 8 May 80 AU]

INDUSTRIAL TALKS WITH BULGARIA--Sofia, AGERPRES, 18/5/1980--Talks were held in Bulgarian town Silistra between Ioan Avram, Romanian minister of machine building industry and Vasil Khubchev, Bulgarian minister of electronics and electrical engineering. On the occasion the sides looked into possibilities of expanding the cooperation and the exchange of goods in the field of electronics and electrical engineering, as well as of deepening the technological and scientific collaboration over the 1981-1985 period, measures being established accordingly. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1720 GMT 18 May 80 AU]

ENVOY TO ZIMBABWE--By presidential decree Comrade Petre Blajovici was appointed Romania's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Zimbabwe. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 May 80 p 5 AU]

ANGOLAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT--Paulo Teixeira Jorge, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, will pay an official visit to Romania in the next few days. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 May 80 p 5 AU]

VRHOVEC CONFERS WITH FOREIGN DIGNITARIES IN VIENNA; COMMENTS

Meeting With Swiss Minister

LD161506 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1359 GMT 16 May 80

[Excerpts] Vienne--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is visiting Vienna at the invitation of the Austrian Government for the celebration of the anniversary of the Austrian State Treaty, had meetings this morning with the foreign ministers of Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and the United States.

The meeting with Pierre Aubert, Swiss foreign minister, took place in the Swiss Embassy. The two ministers held a detailed discussion of European problems and the closest cooperation between the continent's neutral and nonaligned countries aimed at successfully preparing the Madrid Conference on European Security and Cooperation.

With the foreign minister of Switzerland, which represents the interests of Iran in Israel, Egypt and South Africa, Vrhovec also discussed possibilities for a peaceful solution to the Afghan and Iranian crises, with particular reference to the question of hostages in keeping with the principles of noninterference and of the full recognition of the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Meetings With Chnoupek, Muskie

LD161844 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1652 GMT 16 May 80

[Excerpts] Vienna, May 16 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec, who is here in Vienna attending the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Austrian State Treaty, today held separate talks with the foreign ministers of Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and the United States, who are also attending the celebration.

Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec and Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek discussed the situation in Europe from the standpoint of the need for reviving detente and a successful outcome of the Madrid meeting. Chnoupek informed Vrhovec about the recent meeting of the Warsaw Treaty member countries.

Josip Vrhovec and U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie held a useful exchange of views on bilateral relations and pointed to the need for their further promotion on the principles of full equality. Vrhovec and Muskie also discussed the present state in international relations and the main crisis spots in the world. They particularly stressed the need for taking steps for easing tensions on the principle of sovereignty.

More Meetings

LD162318 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2149 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Vienna, May 16 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec, who is attending here in Vienna the observance of the 25th anniversary of the Austrian State Treaty, this afternoon separately conferred with UN General Assembly President Salim Ahmed Salim, Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington.

Vrhovec and Salim Ahmed Salim exchanged views on the current world situation and major foci of crisis and ways for transcending current tensions and paving the way for detente. In this context, special accent was placed on the importance of the role of the United Nations and consistent respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter. Vrhovec and Salim Ahmed Salim also discussed questions related to the global negotiations, which will be on the agenda of the next special UN General Assembly session.

Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Vrhovec next conferred with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. The two ministers noted with pleasure the successful development of Yugoslav-Italian relations and set out the joint interest in their further and comprehensive promotion.

The current world situation and major foci of crisis were the topic of the exchange of views between Vrhovec and the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington. The two ministers agreed on the necessity for transcending the dangerous international situation and investing efforts to preserve and develop detente.

Comment on Talks

LD181242 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0500 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] We begin our review of events relating to international policy with a statement to television journalists by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, following the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Austrian State Treaty.

He emphasized first of all that neutral Austria today has a significant role to play in interstate trends and relations in the world. He then went on to speak about the good-neighborly relations and cooperation between nonaligned Yugoslavia and neutral Austria, pointing to the great similarity of their approach to European matters and to that which everyone should be involved in today in Europe.

Speaking about his important talks with foreign ministers of other countries, Vrhovec emphasized that they had all expressed great interest in exchanging views with Yugoslavia, as a nonaligned country, precisely about the meaning and role of nonalignment in the contemporary world. In a way, Vrhovec stressed, this was also a continuation of what we had on a greater scale in Belgrade. This was emphasized by all the speakers at the Vienna celebration and all expressed once again their deep sympathy on President Tito's death. At the same time, they also expressed their readiness to continue to cooperate most closely with an independent and nonaligned Yugoslavia in the world sphere.

On our arrival in Austria, Vrhovec emphasized, we stressed our positive approach to and support for the concept and spirit of Austrian policy expressed in the State Treaty. At the same time, we also stressed the degree of importance we attach to the implementation of Article Seven of the State Treaty, for we consider this to be a firm bridge of friendship and understanding.

COMMENTARIES VIEW GROMYKO-MUSKIE MEETING IN VIENNA

Milika Sundic Comment

ID171656 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Our topical foreign political commentary is devoted to the meeting between the foreign ministers of the United States and the Soviet Union, Edmund Muskie and Andrey Gromyko. Here is Milika Sundic:

The meeting between the new U.S. secretary of state, Edmund Muskie, and the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, in Vienna has been assessed by both sides as open and very useful. Muskie has even said that his dialogue with Gromyko will perhaps lead to fresh talks and even to resolving differences between the two countries.

Very little is known of what the two ministers said to one another but if Muskie's words even only approximately reflect the atmosphere of the meeting one could say that the Soviet Union and the United States have made the first significant step toward re-establishing the dialogue following the exceptionally grave crisis in which their relations have been for months. Judging by everything the differences which exist between the two superpowers are no less than they were before the Gromyko-Muskie meeting. But everything points to the conclusion that the differences are now clearer to both sides and that it was precisely this which made Muskie express the hope that these differences might be overcome.

What encumbers Soviet-American relations most and what is bound to last for some time yet are Afghanistan, the postponement of the ratification of the SALT II rocket agreement and the U.S. intention to install Pershing rockets in Western Europe. As regards Afghanistan, the situation continues to be extremely unclear. The statement issued in Kabul in which the Karmal government mentioned the possibility of the withdrawal of Soviet troops has been received in the West with great reserve, while the governments of Iran and Pakistan have rejected any possibility of talks with the Karmal government while Soviet troops are there. However, the impression is that Western countries are inclined to reconcile themselves with the fact that Afghanistan represents a Soviet sphere of influence and that, therefore, they are in favor of some kind of neutralization of Afghanistan, a neutralization which would be imposed on that country in the absence of a possibility for a better solution. This would also eliminate the obstacles to ratifying SALT II and perhaps set in motion the dialogue on rocket equilibrium in Europe which, in the assertion of both blocs, has been disturbed to the advantage neither of NATO nor the Warsaw Pact.

Western countries have not yet had time to analyze in detail the declaration issued by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact at the end of its session, but everything points to the Western powers not finding in that document anything which would make them postpone their plans to install Pershing rockets. This, however, does not exclude the possibility of reestablishing the interbloc dialogue, among other things because both blocs want such a dialogue under certain conditions and because it seems that both blocs are in the mood to look for a way out of the present crisis by means of concessions. The Muskie-Gromyko dialogue too, has in all probability not passed without certain concessions, because both the United States and the Soviet Union have had time to convince themselves that there is no better way out of the impasse.

It goes without saying that what remains is the ever-present question of whether peace can, in any part of the world, be lasting and stable if its destiny is to depend on whether bloc interests are be preserved. Our impression is that the blocs will not be able, for a long time yet, to find a better and more certain way leading to lasting and stable peace.

TANJUG Correspondents' Views

AU172015 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 17 May 80

[TANJUG correspondents reports]

[Text] During the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of signing the Austrian State Treaty, Muskie and Gromyko, foreign ministers of the two great powers, met in Vienna. As TANJUG correspondent Stjepan Vukusic reports, perplexity is prevailing in Vienna on the results of these talks which lasted 1 hour longer than was envisaged.

[Begin Vukusic recording] Considerable perplexity is prevailing here in Vienna as to what the world can expect from last night's talks between the foreign ministers of the two great powers, Gromyko and Muskie. On the basis of their sparing, but sufficiently indicative statements, observers in Vienna came to the conclusion today that the fact that the great powers again sat at the negotiating table and held talks for a whole 3 hours, 1 hour longer than envisaged, is positive. It is also jointly noted that the negotiators demonstrated a desire for a relaxation of tension in their relations. However, the negotiators did not tangibly express their intention of giving up their opposing positions.

These two irreconcilable facts have, naturally, provided sufficient scope for various conjectures. While some people claim that the talk was more of the nature of a confrontation than a drawing closer, other people want to wait to see what the time will bring. [end recording]

The impression of TANJUG Moscow correspondent Savo Bosanac also is that it is necessary to see what the time will bring.

[Begin Bosanac recording] Yesterday's exchange of views, as is assessed by the Soviet official sources, was indispensable. In Moscow it was announced that this was a frank discussion on the international situation on a number of concrete problems in the world and on the Soviet-American relations. Here in Moscow it is not the custom that the meetings of this nature are extensively discussed on radio, television and the press. Only a concise report was released here on the meeting between Gromyko and Muskie. There were no commentaries today.

However, referring to the statement on the meeting, foreign observers in Moscow believe that the meeting was useful. In this connection, that formulation in the official statement carried by TASS which states that both sides are interested in continuing contacts on various levels has attracted attention. According to that, it appears that the communications between Moscow and Washington have begun to slowly thaw. [end recording]

Nothing precise is being said in Washington about these talks, but it is already discussing what the announced meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Giscard d'Estaing will bring. The Paris press, including L'HUMANITE, today carry reports with question marks on tomorrow's meeting with Leonid Brezhnev and Giscard d'Estaing.

This report has neither been confirmed nor denied in Warsaw. In Paris it is expected that the Palais d'Elysee may officially announce the report on Giscard's trip to Warsaw, while Washington already speaks about this trip as a fact. Here is what TANJUG correspondent Slobodan Obradovic reports from Washington on the meeting between Muskie and Gromyko in Vienna and onthe announced meeting between Brezhnev and Giscard d'Estaing:

[Begin Obradovic recording] Wheels have begun to turn by the very logic of things; they always set burden into motion from a static state, regardless of which direction they may move. This is the first conclusion of Washington observers on the results of yesterday's talks between Muskie and Gromyko on which there exists a complete absence of reports as to whether they yielded any results and what those results might be. The very fact that this meeting tock place, that the main originators of the fierce international crisis sat at a table represents a positive result.

If one adds to this that both sides expressed hope that further contacts can occur with the aim to clarify the mutual confrontations, then this could be another element for a positive assessment. The worst thing would be, it is remarked in Washington today, if Gromyko and Muskie had remained by their ultimate positions and if they parted with an exchange of threats that pressures will continue in both directions.

The talks between Gromyko and Genscher, and the announced meeting between Brezhnev and Giscard d'Estaing in particular, have introduced a new note in the relations between the triangle--the United States, Western Europe and the Soviet Union. Washington wonders whether in these contacts all three sides will carry off the desired detente. There are few elements for an answer to this question until Secretary Muskie informs President Carter about what happened in Vienna. [end recording]

NEWSMAN VIEWS SOVIET REFERENCES TO SFRY

AU162040 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 May 80 p 3

[Risto Bajalski report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 11 May--In his weekly review of international affairs, a PRAVDA commentator today touched on the question of Soviet-Yugoslav relations. The author did this in a broad context: criticizing the policy of the United States and NATO in Europe and, again, mentioning the land and naval maneuvers of the nine countries of the Atlantic pact that have begun. In this connection, the commentator reports and assesses: "It is simply unpleasant, for instance, to hear now their escalating attacks on Yugoslavia, frightening Yugoslavia with alleged danger which supposedly emanates from the Soviet Union.

What Is Unpleasant

The occasion for references to Yugoslavia is thus the political confrontation between the East and the West which is still in a stage of increasing tension. The occasion--as relevant as it may be--is undoubtedly unpleasant, particularly at this moment. But what has happened has happened.

The PRAVDA readers will probably understand that the "escalating attacks" refer chiefly to the Soviet Union--for the commentator himself mentions that the "anti-Sovietchiks have fallen low"--just as the readers of the Soviet daily will understand that the assessment about "frightening" refers exclusively to Yugoslavia.

We would say from here that both are unpleasant to hear. It is therefore possible to understand the Soviet motives for a public dissociation from foreign speculation at the expense of the present and future behavior of the Soviet Union toward Yugoslavia. An unambiguous dissociation from such speculation will be normally accepted by the PRAVDA readers with approval and probably with the feeling due it.

At the same time, perhaps, a certain perplexity will be created in the Soviet community by the mentioning of the word "frightening," particularly since this word in today's commentary is linked with Yugoslavia.

However, if perplexity is at all created with an unfortunate expression, it can only last a short time. Both the older and the younger Soviet generations know very well that it was not possible in the past nor it is possible now to "frighten" Yugoslavia and its people from abroad--with anything and by any side. The world was again convinced last week, when the Yugoslavs saw Comrade Tito off on his last journey. Because of a condensed report from Belgrade, the Soviet community indeed could not see well enough how the Yugoslavs behaved last week nor hear anything about the Yugoslavs' pledges to Tito's work. But the broadest Soviet public, we are convinced, surely counts upon this: that Yugoslavia will not change after Tito.

Confirmed Realization

This realization, we may say, is also confirmed in today's PRAVDA commentary. After dissociation from foreign speculation at the expense of the Soviet Union, the commentator not only recalls the distant past, the "Soviet-Yugoslav friendship strengthened with deep historical traditions," but also talks about the present, saying that the Soviet Union "has steadfastedly striven and strives for a strengthening of friendly relations with Yugoslavia on the basis of an unswerving adherence to the joint principles and agreements agreed at the highest level...."

The commentators in fact paraphrased a part of the message that the Soviet party and state leadership sent to the Yugoslav leadership last Monday, with expressions of deep sympathy at the death of Comrade Tito.

This message in fact did what was expected of it: The Soviet Union confirmed the continuity of the relations with Yugoslavia which have been built and developed jointly for a quarter of a century on very precise principles of equality.

TANJUG SEES NO NEW PROPOSALS IN WARSAW DECLARATION

LD161414 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1350 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, May 16 (TANJUG)--All seven items of the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member countries on disarmament, world peace and security contain practically no new proposals.

The first four items of the declaration, dealing primarily with Europe and the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, propose a good will agreement for no further increase in numbers of the troops in the area specified by the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. They also provide for a more elaborate exchange of views on the Madrid meeting agenda and on the conference on military relaxation and disarmament in Europe.

The fifth and sixth item of the declaration virtually represent renewed calls to halt the arms race and ban tests as well as the use and development of all kinds of the most destructive weapons. It also proposes a reduction in the stocks of nuclear and similar weapons until their complete elimination.

The seventh item deals with the need for limiting and keeping as low as possible military presence on the seas and oceans.

The declaration also mentions the nonaligned countries as "an important and positive factor in international politics."

SUPPLEMENTARY PROTOCOL ON TRADE SIGNED WITH USSR

LD161704 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1611 GMT 16 May 80

["Yugoslavia Steps Up Trade With USSR"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, May 16 (TANJUG)--The regular session of the Yugoslav-Soviet Mixed Commission for Trade has ended in Belgrade with the signing of a supplementary protocol on trade which adjusted the supplementary list of mutual goods deliveries to the value of nearly 430 million dollars.

Members of the mixed commission assessed that trade between the two countries in the first four months of this year developed favorably and that the total volume of trade in 1980 can be expected to reach the value of nearly five billion dollars. Compared with the previous year, it would be a rise of about one billion dollars.

At the session the commission also agreed on supplementary measures and tasks for increasing Yugoslav exports to the USSR. From January to April this year the value of Yugoslav exports amounted to 616 million dollars, and of the Soviet to 789 million dollars.

DOLANC ADDRESSES WORKERS ON COUNTRY'S FUTURE

LD161954 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1607 GMT 16 May 80

["To Continue Tito's Work With the Greatest Devotion"--TANJUG headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Ljubljana--"Now, when Tito is no longer among us, we are deeply conscious that we must all, in all places and in every environment, continue his great work with the greatest devotion and full responsibility," said Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in conversation with the political aktiv from the Lek work organization and the Ljubljana municipality of Siska.

"It is a fact that the greatness of Tito was precisely that his ideas and work became the synonym for our reality and the further development of society and our self-managing socialist community. At this time, Dolanc went on, such unity of working people and citizens has been expressed throughout the country as perhaps only existed directly after the liberation. Such unity is the expression of the consciousness and readiness of our people to continue unshakably the tasks of further development of self-management relations in the internal sphere and of the strengthening of nonalignment and the setting up of a new international economic order in the international sphere in the way Tito directed.

Speaking about the place and role of the Lek work organization, Dolanc said that, following his visit today to several production halls and conversations with representatives of the collective about its achievements and development plans, he had concluded that it was an organization of associated labor with highly-developed self-management relations which already plays a significant role in the pharmaceutical industry and holds objective possibilities for broader affirmation on the international market.

However, despite the undisputed results it has achieved, it does not match our needs in the current situation. The shortage of certain drugs can lead to many kinds of harm and this is mainly a consequence of an insufficient degree of organization. It is untenable, Dolanc went on, that the 14 work organizations in this sphere in the country do not manage to agree successfully enough and that in practice there is an occasional shortage of insulin and other drugs, as well as of raw materials. Therefore, as well as making the clear demand that working people, communists, trade unions and all self-management organs in these collectives come to agreement as soon as possible on the distribution of work and on production, we also need to do everything possible to ensure that the pharmaceutical industry has the necessary foreign currency resources. Further, we cannot allow any barriers, whether administrative or bureaucratic, to hinder the normal supply of drugs and thereby threaten people's health. However, we can only do this by means of self-management agreement-seeking and agreement-making, and not by means of interventions from above, for any kind of intervention is always short-lived.

The pharmaceutical industry must find a joint language through the economic chambers and other organs. In this connection, each of the 14 work organizations in this branch of the economy must pay more heed to the needs and real possibilities of the others, regardless of which republic or province it is situated in. First, this means that, for example, Lek and Krka from Novo Mesto, as the main producers of drugs in Slovenia, should come to mutual agreement on the forms of cooperation and division of work, and then they should do the same, on an equitable basis, with the other producers in the country. This is feasible, for the high level of mutual relations between the republics and provinces make it possible.

In such agreement-making, Dolanc said, we must also overcome dualism in the behavior of individuals as both a working man in his organization of associated labor and as a citizen of the environment in which he lives, and the general interest should be expressed precisely through the delegate system. Of course, we cannot permit that the work organization--on behalf of others--specifically sociopolitical and self-management interest communities--be left with the sole possibility of merely confirming self-management agreements as regards the level of its obligations and outgoings without the work organization's equitable participation in the adoption of such documents. Without free exchange of labor there cannot be complete self-management, he continued.

Stane Dolanc then said that we can look at our future with confidence. Our achievements, good international relations, high social position of our working people and finally, self-management, are deeply rooted in the consciousness of every one of our working men and there is no force which can change that. This was demonstrated precisely by the dignified bearing of our people who confronted the loss of our Comrade Tito united and strong.

This dignity and restraint, resolve and belief in the future on the part of our people has also convinced many "guardian angels" in the world that they should not worry about the fate and future of Yugoslavia and its peoples. Our position in the international sphere is stable and cannot be brought into question at any time, for our future depends on us alone. Yugoslavia is nonaligned and will remain so," said Stane Dolanc among other things.

CROATIA'S BILIC WARNS AGAINST SEPARATISTS, TERRORISTS

LD182225 [Editorial Report] Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1400 GMT on 18 May carries a live rally from Petrova Gora on the celebrations marking the annniversary of the partisan breakout from enemy encirclement in 1942. The president of the Socialist Alliance of the Vojnic Municipality opens the rally by inviting those present to pay homage to Tito and by welcoming all those present. He then invites Jure Bilic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, to speak. Bilik begins by saying that the persons at the rally have gathered to celebrate the partisan breakthrough from encirclement by Ustasha forces in 1942 and also to say thank you to all those who paid for freedom with their lives and to all who survived the horrors of war and who unselfishly built the community of fraternal nations and nationalities, freedom and freedom-loving, nonaligned and active SFRY. He says this is done, however, at a time of great grief due to the loss of the greatest and most courageous fighter, leader and teacher, President Tito.

"We have lost Tito. We have lost many great men of our history. But we ourselves have never gotten lost. Our destiny and our future is in our hands," Bilic says. He goes on to recall the events of 1942 and the reprisals and tortures perpetrated by the Ustashi, Italian and German fascists. He then says:

"When speaking about this we must not forget that today too there exist small groups of wretches and sold souls in various games who want to return us not merely to the period between the two wars but also to the period of shameful service to the occupier and the crimes which they committed. They spread lies about the alleged threat to some of our areas and republics by demanding the secession of Croatia and such like. Today, too, Ustasha, Chetnik and other groups are running wild in the world, trying to convince the world that they are the alleged fighters for the freedom of our people. The crimes which they committed are the lessons for today: What would they give this country and this people? But the number of people in the world who believe them is growing smaller and smaller. The public and many governments of the countries where fascist emigres live have learned about their crimes and they know full well who fought successfully for the freedom of our peoples. The positive aspect is that these governments are increasingly energetically preventing anti-Yugoslav activities by all traitors, although there are also those who support them. There are still cases of traitors being given air time and space in newspapers in order to wrongly present our reality. But they will try to make diversions, terror and crimes and we must always be vigilant about this. Is there anybody to whom it is not yet clear that an emigre is a traitor who fights against this people--and who has killed this people and that he whose ambitions have not been realized is today too preparing for the most brutal methods of struggle against us and our political order. The message from all of us to the traitors is: All our problems which are [word indistinct] relations among our nations and nationalities, in particular national and social ones which they created by hatred and by handing the country to the stranger--we resolved in our great national liberation struggle and socialist revolution. The relations between our peoples are based on full equality and are the lasting basis of our future.

"It is on this principle that we are also developing relations of equality, reciprocity and respect among all peoples of the world. Entire progressive and freedom-loving mankind thanks us for this.

"Our people do not forget the crimes committed by the occupiers; we are even more sensitive about the crimes committed by our own degenerates. Already on the first day of their rule the Ustashi shed blood with the help of Macek's protection groups. Their first targets were the soldiers of the old Yugoslav Army who were withdrawing through Kordun to Bosnia. [Words indistinct] liquidation of Serbs, Jews, Romanies, communists and Croatian patriots is the most important political program of the Ustasha movement on Hitler's model."

Bilic recalls the first massacre by the Ustashi in Veljun at the beginning of May, 1941, and goes on to say:

Comrades, why do I mention and enumerate all this today? Because we should never forget this and, in particular, the young generation should not forget it. Because today too there are traitors and degenerates of our peoples in the world who are now preaching about allegedly saving the Croatian people, saving the Serbian people, saving other peoples in Yugoslavia as if they are the only saviours of Yugoslavia and as if others wish to wreck this Yugoslavia. Our message to them from this place is: We have never and will never forget our sacrifices and our peoples know that their goals can only repeat that which they did between 1941 and 1945 and even before and after those dates when they, as emigres, killed our people abroad or when they tried to perpetrate terror in our country.

"This is the reason we are saying this today. Because in our country too there are some individuals, groups and small groups that wish for old times and that wish for old systems and that wish to wreck our unity and brotherhood--a unity we forged in the liberation war and which we have building for 40 years. Therefore, we all must be resolute and every man must know what they offer. We must never forget this. We swear to their victims that we shall never allow them or anybody to touch our freedom and independence."

Bilic recalls that eight partisan hospitals operated in Petrova Gora during the war. These hospitals were never discovered partly due to the excellent organization of the partisans and to the fact that people were on their side and kept silent about it. He says:

"This teaches us to be cautious also today, vigilant as regards every attemtp at uncovering and preventing our plans and actions when the preparation of the people for all-people's defense and social self-protection is at stake. We shall be safe and we shall always be victorious if we are with our people, if the people are ready--as has been demonstrated up to now--to defend this country. Then we need not fear anybody of anything."

Bilic continues: "The people of this area remained throughout the whole war loyal to the basic gains of our revolution, brotherhood and unity of our peoples. Petrova Gora was and still is the example of accord and unity of Croats, Serbs, Muslims. The young generation should learn from this example and safeguard, first and foremost, the brotherhood and unity of our peoples. Let every visit to Petrova Gora and every mention of its name be a vow to safeguard the gains of the revolution. These gains are great--we have built a happy country.

"Comrades, it is also satisfying to watch the behavior of our working people and citizens these days. We are behaving in a dignified and disciplined manner. More and better work is being done, although not (?everywhere). Norms are being exceeded and days, weeks and months of shock work introduced. Productivity is increasing, there is less sick leave. To put it simply: Tito's greatness and his rich work has made every man responsible. We have become truly united and resolved to continue along Tito's and our path. This is a sure sign that we are great and strong and that we manifest this greatness precisely when it is most needed. All crucial events have confirmed this. But, this is not enough. We must maintain this creative enthusiasm. We must not lose sight of the fact that we are in economic difficulties and that we can resolve them only with greater endeavor, even greater productivity and even more work. There will still be difficult days and moments before us. Therefore, we must be (?firm), ready and decisive to overcome them, to surmount them as we have done always up to now. Nobody need doubt that because our people have also demonstrated this now too. The struggle for greater income must not at the same time curb the parallel process of the development of self-management. This is the guarantee that all attempts at hindering or at diverting the development of our revolution in some other direction will be nipped in the bud on the very spot where such an attempt might to made. It should be stressed in particular the mass desire by the young people and older workers to become members of the LCY. The basic organizations of the LCY face the daily task of admitting new members. I believe that we shall soon fulfill Comrade Tito's wish: to have a powerful and monolithic organization of the LCY which will have 2 million members."

Bilic points out the many tributes from abroad received on the death of Tito, and says: "But we also bear in mind that there are those who do not like us, who are our enemies. We know how to resist them, too. This merely strengthens our unity. It is our duty to safeguard the unity of our peoples and our prestige in the world. We wish this, we can do this and must do this." He vows to continue the fight for peace in the world, the policy of nonalignment, equality and brotherhood. His speech ends with salutes to Tito's work, to Croatia and to the SFRY.

The chairman of the rally then proposes the reading of a letter of greetings to be send to the SFRY Presidency and the Central Committee of the LC of Croatia. The relay ends with a reading of the letter.

SLOVENIA'S AVBELJ VIEWS COUNTRY'S FUTURE

AU190825 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 12 May 80 p 2

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 11 May--At the closing festivities of the manifestations connected with the 24th hike along the trails of partisan Ljubljana, Viktor Avbelj, Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia member addressed the crowds gathered at the Liberation Square today. He said:

"During the time that Comrade Tito fought here among us his last struggle with implacable disease, all Ljubljana, like all Slovenia and Yugoslavia, listened with great concern to each announement on his state of health, and all the world public carefully followed these announcements, too.

"While all the working people of our country and all the progressive world wished him a speedy recovery, various speculations and slanders about the future of Yugoslavia appeared among some ill-intentioned people abroad."

The Role of Tito's Yugoslavia, the Efforts To Assert Our Nonalignment and Our Socialist Self-Managing System Serve as an Example to Many in the World

"In the present relations in the world we are witnessing great differences which often turn into armed conflicts, a negation of equality and sovereignty of peoples. In these relations Yugoslavia has always been a significant and outspoken factor in the struggle for agreed solutions for all disputed international questions. Such a role for Tito's Yugoslavia in the present world divided into blocs, our efforts to assert nonalignment and our socialist self-managing system serve as an example to many in the world. It is understandable that such a foreign policy and our internal socialist self-managing system strike against the cliffs of bloc interests. Under such conditions, speculation, some of it ill meant, about the fate of Yugoslavia after Tito have appeared in some places. Some people envisaged the possiblity of foreign intervention, internal disunion or even links between the two.

"All those who think in this way, proceeding from their doubtful interests, forget that the greatness of Comrade Tito lies precisely in that he learned a long time ago, together with Edvard Kardelj and numerous other associates, how to assess the significance of the progressive mass movement, to lead it and to direct it to the struggle for the realization of actual human interests.

"This is the way which led to the well-known successes of the revolutionary struggle of the working people before the war, during the national liberation struggle and in the time of post war construction.

"Our answer to all those who have any doubts about our further development is loyalty to the principles of our domestic and foreign policy, which we demonstrate with our active striving for the realization of our principles.

"A concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection which means an assertion and enrichment of the Marxist idea of an armed people imposes in these difficult days an even greater obligation on us, an obligation to realize it with an even greater drive than before, developing it as one of the basic conditions for ensuring an unhindered further development of Tito's Yugoslavia.

MONTENEGRO LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS PRESIDENT ON NATION'S NEEDS

LD170004 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1645 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Titograd, May 16 (TANJUG)--"We need collective work and responsibility now more than ever before," said Vojo Srzentic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Montenegro, (?southwestern) Yugoslavia, at the committee session here today. In his opinion, emphasis of political activity in the upcoming period should be placed on living up to President Tito's messages regarding the socialization and democratization of Yugoslavia's social and political life, the raising of responsibility and effectiveness (?at) work, and the rendering of the broadest masses of working people and citizens active in decision-making on public affairs."

During the past decades, the Yugoslavs have felt sure that, together with Tito, they will "find ways out of the hardest difficulties and contradictions", the president of Montenegro's League of Communists Central Committee pointed out. The Tito achievements have come to stay as "a safe road sign for movement into the future", he said.

"Joint efforts by all have to make up for the big and heavy loss of President Tito by death", Srzentic said.

SERBIAN SEISMOLOGICAL INSTITUTE 'HIGHLY IRRESPONSIBLE'

LD182138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2108 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--The Seismological Institute of Serbia is not prepared this evening to provide information on the location of the epicenter or the strength of the earthquake which shook Belgrade and many Yugoslav towns as well. "You will be informed via radio," the institute's experts told TANJUG journalists. The experts justified their inability to assess the force and the epicenter of the earthquake by referring to their own panic, which is not characteristic of the population of Belgrade. About 20 journalists and about 200 Belgraders left the Seismological Institute with disappointment, since the institute again on this occasion--for God knows how many times--did not show itself capable of following seismic movements in our country despite the promises made by both this institute and by other organs to equip themselves for the work for which they have been established.

This is a highly irresponsible attitude for which both the institute and all those whose duty it is to concern themselves with the way it and other institutes will be equipped to provide information to the citizens and to our public as a whole are responsible.

Further Report

LD191028 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2250 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Only 2 hours after the strong earthquake which shook the greater part of Yugoslavia, especially eastern areas, had taken place, experts whose sole task it is to record tremors in Yugoslavia and the world announced details of its dimensions and force. These institutions, into which large investments are made, have always given a report whenever there has been an earthquake in Yugoslavia, but they have always said the same thing--the needles on the instruments jumped out of their bearings and we have no facts about either the force of the epicenter of the earthquake. Moreover, experts then appeared in "show business" on radio and television.

The experts of the Serbian Seismological Institute in Belgrade this evening dispersed, so to speak, about 20 journalists and 200 citizens who were interested in what this institute's expert services and instruments had to say about the earthquake. On previous occasions, particularly following the catastrophic earthquake in Montenegro, the Serbian Seismological Institute complained that it was short of a few square meters to accommodate the most up-to-date instruments for recording the location and force of earthquakes. At present--more than 1 year later--it is not known whether those few square meters of space have been found to enable the instruments to be used. The seismological station in Titograd gave certain facts about the earthquake, even though the tremor did not affect Montenegro any more strongly. Skopje and Ljubljana also gave certain details but our Serbian experts were again caught napping. Their instruments were shown to be just as efficient as the expert services in charge of them.

Undoubtedly this is an absolutely unsatisfactory situation, for this community has already set aside many hundreds of billions of dinars to repair damage caused by earthquakes, and instruments and expert personnel are an insignificantly small part in all this. The question as to why those supplying this service are not well-trained and why the instruments do not work must be answered immediately.